密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday May 31st 1919

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading a magazine bearing this notice, place a 1 cent (U. S.) stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers, sailors or marines. No wrapping-No address.

Signed A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

The Divorce Laws and Customs of China

By R. T. Bryan, Jr.

Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's Railroad Builder

By Hollington K. Tong

American Organizations in China Protest Against Tsingtao Decision

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VIII No. 14

The Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

08-557

Asia Banking Corporation

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage, It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Continued from issue of May 10*)

FROM the standpoint of China's broad national needs, there is no doubt abont the soundness of a well-conceived railway project comtemplating the linking together of all ports of China. Within the next few decades 50,000 or 100,000 miles should be built in conformity with such a plan.

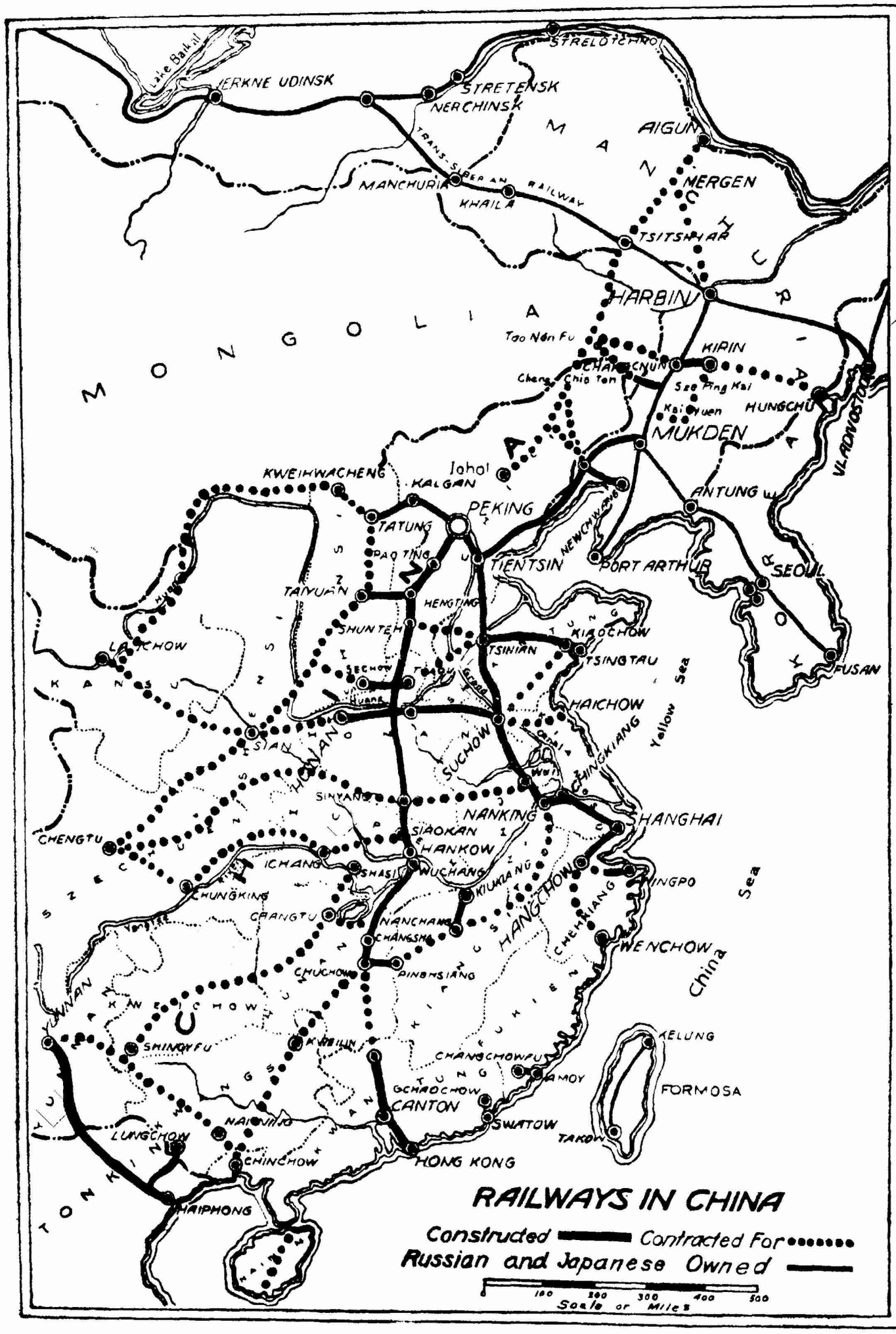
The present per capita purchasing power of the Chinese is close to bedrock, and any development tending to raise it means a tremendous increase in business. China's per capita indebtedness is low compared with that of any of the western nations even before the war, and the development of its material resources has only commenced. Railway investments, therefore, based on general national credit would undoubtedly in the long run prove safe and remunerative.

Practically all of the railways of North China are paying under artificially adverse conditions. Some of them are returning handsome profits that under a strong central management of the national railway system could be used in fostering railways needed for the opening up and developing of sections less favored with agriculting productivity, such as Southwest China.

The traffic on all existing lines is steadily increasing, in spite of lack of progressive fostering management and the handicap of insufficient rolling stock. A policy of allied cooperption in China after the war will assist that country, within a reasonable time, to a sound financial basis, and this will enable the financing of many much-needed railways in spite of the fact that in themeslves they will not pay within the immediate future. Even though such a policy be agreed upon, it may be profitable to examine the proposed Pakhoi-Yunnan Railroad with a view to its prospective earning capacity, irrespective of the general credit of China.

Assuming that the proposed line starts at Pakhoi, it would run to Yamchow and thence across the coastal range to Nanning, the chief commercial city of Kwangsi Province, with an estimated population of 50,000 and second to Kweilin. From there it would extend along the Yukiang, a branch of the West River, to Poseh, at the head of motor-boat navigation. There are two suggested routes from Poseh to Yunnan—one northward to Singyifu and from there through Kutsingfu to Yunnaufu, and the other following the Yukiang River, crossing the divide near its source to the Taho River, passing through Lopingchow and on to Kutsingfu and Yunnanfu. A survey of this latter route by an American engineer reveals that although heavy mountain work would be encountered the cost would not be excessive and the utilization of hydroelectric sources of motive power should be considered. The road would be a trifle longer than the French Haifong-Yunnan Railway, being about 600 miles roughly estimated, and would cost considerably less than the French road.

(*To be Continued*)


RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
Scale or Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
China Sea
Yellow Sea
Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
AIGUN
MERGEN
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
Tao Nan Fu
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
Cheng Chia Ton
Sze Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
Jehol
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAO TING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINIAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LAICHOW
SECHOW
TSAOU
HAICHOW
SIAN
HUNAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
HANGCHOW
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
CHEHKIANG
WENCHOW
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
GCHAOCHOW
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NAINING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
TONKIN

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway New York

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

08-560

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 31ST, 1919　　NUMBER 14

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 505
Special Articles
Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's Railroad Builder...H. K. T. 509
The Divorce Law of China .....R. T. Bryan, Jr. 515
Memorial Day's New Meaning.....Charles S. Lobingier 518
Notes from Peking 520
Notes from Hankow 522
Who's Who in China..... 530
News Summary of the Week..... 530
Men and Events..... 533
Women's Work..... 536
Far Eastern Press Opinion..... 539
Finance and Commerce
The Opportunity for American Piece Goods in China.... 542
New Books and Publications
America in 1918 545
In the United States Court for China 547
Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China.. 547

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE Japanese press in China is now agitating against American missionaries because a missionary organization in Peking sent a cablegram to President Wilson protesting against the action of the peace conference in turning over to Japan the port of Tsingtao and all former German rights in the Chinese province of Shantung. In order that the Japanese propagandists and militarists in China may have something further and more definite to worry about, we take pleasure in informing them that similar action has been taken by the American Association of China (approximately 500 members), American University Club of China (approximately 300 members), the American Chamber of Commerce of China (approximately 200 members and representing the most important American commercial interests in China) and the American Woman's Club (approximately 350 members). There are probably 7,000 Americans engaged in business, missionary work, teaching and other professional activities in this country and we believe that if they were given the opportunity of expressing themselves that the vote would be practically unanimous in disapproval of the peace conference decision giving Japan unlimited rights for aggression on the Asiatic Continent. We believe they would also agree unanimously to a recent statement of an American editor to the effect that the peace conference had no more right to give this Chinese territory to Japan than they would have to give Alsace-Lorraine to the United States.

IF the present Chinese boycott against Japanese merchandise serves no other purpose, it has already had one very definite effect in giving the Chinese business men and people a very definite idea regarding the deplorable economic weakness of this country. There are very few articles of merchandise sold by Japan

in this country, that cannot be manufactured in China just as well and as efficiently as the Japanese do it. A recently formed Chinese company in attempting to manufacture straw hats discovered that it would be necessary to obtain the leather sweatbands from Japan. Japan has been able to do a tremendous business in straw hats in China every season in spite of the fact that all of the strawbraid is produced in China. The same is true in light hardware. Padlocks, hinges, screws, etc., are purchased from Japanese manufacturers, when a small amount of capital would be required to manufacture them locally. The skilled labor but awaits a directing hand. In the manufacture of cotton goods, the Chinese are rapidly learning that they can do the work almost as well as it is done abroad. China's iron and coal mines have been dormant for centuries. Now there is a great hue and cry because dishonest officials have bartered them away to the Japanese. China understood the principles of navigation when the ancestors of modern Europeans were living in caves, but a very small fraction indeed of China's foreign trade is carried in Chinese-owned ships. The Chinese claim to have invented movable printing types, but the native press of China is only at the position occupied by the American press fifty years ago. China invented gunpowder, but no Chinese ever had any idea of its development for wholesale murder as exemplified in the Great War. This list could be continued indefinitely. The facts in the matter are that Japan, an upstart nation with few natural resources, has developed itself into a world Power upon the resources of China. To put it another way, China's 400,000,000 people are working for Japan, supplying material for her mills and factories the products of which come back to China with a big profit attached. If the Chinese students, business men and people would put one-half of the boycott energy into the organization of new industries, some permanent good might be accomplished. A sleeping world enabled the German machine to be constructed. A sleeping China is permitting the construction of another Prussian machine in the Orient.

THE sudden return to America on May 17 of Mr. J. J. Abbott, who came to China two months ago to investigate the financial situation on behalf of the American group of banks which will be a part of the new financial consortium now being formed at Paris, has caused many rumors in Chinese circles. Some believed that this was due to the second deadlock of the Shanghai peace conference, which will indefinitely postpone the reunion of China, and that as the policy of the foreign governments concerned was to make no loan to China as long as she remained in a chaotic state, Mr. Abbott was recalled to make better use of his time. Some held the view that America had changed her Far Eastern policy and decided to refrain from having extensive commercial interests in China in order to avoid any conflict with Japan and that this policy was responsible for Mr. Abbott's sudden return. None of these conjectures, however, are correct. Mr. Abbott returned to America for consultation with his banking interests concerning the formation of a new consortium to make a second reorganization loan to China as well as to discuss the terms of such a loan. On May 16 he received from J. P. Morgan & Co.,[*] head of the American financial group, a cablegram asking him to return as quickly as possible for a discussion of these questions. After having studied in China the political and especially the financial situation for more than two months, and having been in constant touch with the leading men of China, Mr. Abbott undoubtedly has much interesting information regarding Far Eastern affairs. In September Mr. Abbott plans to return to conduct negotiations for a new loan together with the British, French and Japanese banking representatives. Everything indicates that America will occupy an important position in the new consortium and that Mr. Abbott may be the leading spokesman. At the initiative of America, the delegates of the banking institutions of the three countries met on May 12 at Paris to discuss the question of the formation of a new financial syndicate and a general agreement was reached regarding the basis of the consortium to combine the interests of these three different groups and to grant financial, administrative and industrial loans to the Chinese government. The future participation of Belgium was provided for, she being financially unable to join at the present time. At last America is taking an active part in financing China where "our interests," in the words of Senator Lodge, the Majority leader in the American Senate, "are comparable to those of the Allies."

ON the matter of America's decline to join the Quintuple Consortium in 1913, there has been some misunderstanding and Mr. Abbott has been erroneously quoted. The position which President Wilson took six years ago was not in any way influenced by the fact that the American group was composed at that time of only four banks and those located in but one city, New York. Those banking firms and institutions are among the most representative in the United States and are now, and always have been, conspicuous for the loyal way in which they have supported the American government. The reason, as we understand it, that President Wilson withheld from them his approval of their entry into the consortium, was that he feared that in some way, however slight, the activities of the consortium might uninten-

tionally and in some unforeseen eventuality result in an infringement upon the sovereign rights of the Republic of China; furthermore, we are sure that there was no thought in the President's mind that because the four banks referred to were all located in New York, banking interests in other parts of the country would be excluded from doing business in China without the consent of those New York institutions, and, in a way, the proof of this might be the fact that the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago, quite independently, made a loan of five million dollars to China in the latter part of 1916. The fact that the new American group is composed of thirty-one banks, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico as contrasted with the old group of four banks in New York, is not the reason, in our judgment, why the approval of the American government is now accorded to the new group, but that reason may more properly be looked for in the changed conditions throughout the world which have resulted from the Great War. In many ways the war has brought about such deeper sympathies and broader understandings as could only have been developed by the close association among the Allies which the conflict made necessary, and such sympathetic understanding is now in the process of being translated into such action as will be constructively helpful.

OPPOSITION to the plan for the unification of the Chinese railways has been renewed of late. This plan has been approved by the Diplomatic Commission in the President's Office and opposed by the new Chao Hsien or the Communications clique. Why should there be this renewal of an opposition to it at this particular moment when the fate of the country is weighing in the balance as a result of the Paris peace conference rejecting China's claim to the direct rendition of Kiaochow, her own territory? A number of the Chinese papers volunteer the explanation by holding the Japanese authorities responsible for it. Japan has never favored the railway unification plan although it has been enthusiatically supported by Great Britain and America. These two latter nations believe that the plan, if carried out, will save China from alien domination. This is the reason why they have been giving it all their support, and why Japan, an ambitious Power, which is still dreaming of the day when she can be the lord of Asia, has been viewing it with disfavor. During the last few months Japan has secretly backed the campaign against the unification of the Chinese railways. When the Kiaochow question arose at Paris, she became too busy to concern herself with the campaign and turned her attention to Europe. The

Kiaochow question was settled at the Paris peace conference in her favor, and being wronged, the Chinese people have started the nation-wide movement to boycott Japanese goods. The Japanese authorities, fearing that the movement might become a serious one and might greatly affect their merchants in China, have arranged with a number of Chinese politicians, as reported by the Peking *Jih Pao*, to renew the opposition to the scheme of unifying the railways in a much more vigorous form in order to detract the people's attention from the boycott movement. With one stone they are trying to kill two birds. There has been no recent provocation for this fresh opposition. On the contrary, signs are not wanting that the Powers in Europe and America are trying to help China and keep her territorially intact. Even if they should find a solution of the Chinese railway problem, that solution, which will necessarily be subject to China's approval, cannot run contrary to their determination to give assistance to her.

The sentiment of Japan regarding the activities of the reorganized banking consortium is indicated in the following editorial from the May 10 issue of the *Herald of Asia*:

"The new yellow peril is gold, vast stores of which, through the sale of war supplies, have been accumulating in the belligerent countries, and more particularly in America and Japan, threatening to disturb mutual relations. The

enormous accumulation of gold in the United States may well cause profound thought in Japan, especially as it is accompanied by an ominous increase of naval and military power, even after the necessity for war had ceased. The American balance of trade for the period of the war has been unprecedentedly enormous; and Japan is naturally anxious to know just how America intends to utilize that money. With her abnormal accumulation of specie the United States has been placed in the position of a lender instead of a borrower, and has paid off a great part of her former indebtedness to Europe.

"The immense expansion of American naval and military forces is to the Japanese mind but a natural outcome of the great increase in national wealth. If America goes on investing so much of her newly acquired capital in armaments Japan cannot avoid inquiring what is the American objective? The inquiry is taken up from time to time by the vernacular press of Japan, which asks: Against what country is America preparing such colossal defences? Or are all these elaborate preparations no more than to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine? To some the American policy appears an attempt to overawe claims to racial equality and Japanese ambition in China. Whether such surmises be justified or not the specter of a vast army and navy rising up on the opposite side of the Pacific must give food for thought in Japan, and tend to effect Japan's own armament policy.

"Japan also enjoys a vast increase of specie as a result of the war. During the four years of the war Japan's gold holdings jumped from Yen 353,000,000 to over Yen 1,600,000,000. How is Japan going to invest this big increase of specie? Most of it, more than one-half by a good deal, Japan has already invested in England and America. This does not look as if she intended to expend it on war aims. It is indeed at the service of her Allies, and has been no little help to them in controlling exchange during the war. While Japan has left the greater portion of her specie increase in England and America, there are those who advise a heavier investment in China, where the financiers of America and England are now busy in speculation. At the same time Japan is not wholly neglecting army and navy repletion. In addition to new army divisions the army is to be reorganized on a new subdivision of forces, while the naval program contemplates the outlay of some Yen 230,000,000 in the next seven years. This increasing armament on both sides of the Pacific, together with an abnormal increase of gold, does not savor of what one would naturally expect at the close of the greatest war in history. Consequently there arises the question of the new yellow peril of gold, which is at the back of the war spirit. It is safe to say that the average Japanese feels there is little to fear from America, unless there should be molestation of Japan's defense policy in reference to the continent of East Asia. If Japan must choose between friendship with America and the abandonment of her Oriental policy duty would force her to look to the affairs of her own household. Japan is unalterably committed to the guardianship of the Far East, just as America is to the protection of her side of the Atlantic from European interference.

"The capitalists of both countries have doubtless been feeling the need of doing something to ease the situation, and for some time there has been an effort to bring about financial cooperation between Japan and America in China. This is a matter of exceedingly great importance; for one of the evils of the new yellow peril is its attempt to gain control of China by large loans. Indeed China is already almost overwhelmed with Western loans; and if things go on as they are China will finally find herself buried under a mountain of gold she can never lift. That an attempt should be made to invest gold in China, not by way of loans, but by way of developing the vast resources of the country, is a good omen for a change of policy that may eventually obviate the new yellow peril. There is some hesitation, however, on the part of Americans to invest money in China under the auspices of Japan, unless the Washington government lends its assistance, as one of the Quintuple Group of Powers. The yellow peril persists in the fact that the crux of the situation is gold: it is an economic question; and the zone of danger lies at present in China. Will Japan and America utilize their increase of gold to make keener their financial rivalry in China? Already their trade rivalry there is acute; and it will be still more so now that the war is over. Financial competition usually gives rise to political questions that tend to international complication. America is opposed to the Japanization of California! Is she equally entitled to oppose the Japanization of China? Not that Japan is determined on interfering in Chinese affairs and civilization; but Japan is China's nearest teacher and her influence on China must prove considerable, whether conscious or not. The League of Nations, should it prove at last a practical possibility, may eventually introduce a mollifying influence in the race for gold and its investment in China. If so, the yellow peril will be lessened."

Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's Railway Builder

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE recent death at Hankow of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's foremost railway builder, is considered a national loss. Few Western-educated Chinese could have done so much for their country in their lifetime as Dr. Jieme has done. One of the monuments to his engineering genius is the Peking-Kalgan Railway which, much to the astonishment of the world, he built entirely with Chinese assistance.

In the coming reconstruction of China Dr. Jieme, by reason of his training and experience, would naturally have played a leading part had Providence spared him a few more years. The distinguished builder of the Peking-Kalgan Railway had long desired that some day he might retire and enjoy the fruits of his labor. Death, however, untimely intervened, and the country lost in consequence a most useful citizen, a foremost railway counsellor and a great constructive talent. Unfortunate it is for China that while the best of her sons possessing modern education and years of experience, like Dr. Jieme, are gradually thinning their ranks, her ruling authorities have been indifferent towards the training up of young men to take their places.

Dr. Jieme, popularly known as "Jimmy," was homely, unpretentious, quiet and considerate. His perseverance was limitless. Whenever he tackled a task, he did it with a tenacity of purpose. Unlike the majority of China's leaders who have attained success through politics, he fought his way up by dint of hard labor. The government employed him because it could not find a better man to replace him.

At the time of his death Dr. Jieme was China's representative on the International Board for the operating of the Chinese-Eastern Railway and the Siberian Railway and, in that capacity, zealously looked after the interests of his own country and showed firmness and justice in dealing with his cosmopolitan colleagues.

On February 20, 1918, Dr. Jieme dictated to the writer his autobiography in his Hankow office. I waited for an opportunity to publish it in the REVIEW together with his photograph. Asked for an account of his achievements, Dr. Jieme replied modestly: "There is nothing unusual in what I have done. I decline the honor of having my work put on record." It was only after much persuasion that for the first time in his life he consented to dictate in his own words in English the following autobiography which should be of great interest to those who admired the well-known railway builder of China:

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (Paid-up) . . $ 600,000.00
Reserve Fund. . . . $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1918) $3,400,000.00

FACILITIES OF THIS BANK:

1. Accounts opened in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
2. Banking by mail.
3. Bills discounted.
4. Checking and Savings accounts.
5. Collection of coupons and dividends.
6. Documentary bills accepted.
7. Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
8. Issue and purchase of drafts on foreign countries.
9. Issue of letter of credit and telegraphic transfer.
10. Loans granted on approved securities.
11. POCKET SAVINGS BANKS of various kinds.
12. Safe Deposit vault.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager.

"I was born in Canton in 1861 and studied at the Chinese Educational Mission School in Shanghai. At eleven years of age I was sent to America for higher learning under the direction of Dr. Yung Wing, being a member of the first batch of two hundred students dispatched to that great country. For our education the then Imperial government granted a sum of one million and a half taels.

"Upon my arrival in America I was sent to the New Haven High School for preparation. Later, I joined the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. As I was bad in languages and good in mathematics, I specialized in civil engineering. In 1879 I was awarded the Freshman Mathematics Prize, and was the winner of the Junior Mathematics Prize in 1880. Greek and Latin were, however, a terror to me. In 1881 I graduated at the age of twenty.

"I returned to China in August of 1881 together with the other students. Intrigues on the part of a Chinese Hanlin by the name of Hu Chih-tun were responsible for our sudden recall from the United States. At first Dr. Yung Wing was in charge of the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington to look after our interests, but later he was made a secretary of the Chinese legation with Mr. Hu himself as director of the mission. Mr. Hu did not know English and had no sympathy with new ideals. As a matter of fact, he was sent out by the Manchus to watch the activities of Dr. Yung Wing, who the Court feared might lead

the youths astray. After having been director of the mission for some time, Mr. Hu sent a lengthy memorial to the Throne saying practically to the following effect:

"'These young men have been foreignized. Some of them have become Christians and acquired the habit of gambling (the playing of the harmless 500). They are fast learning the language of birds, which would be disadvantageous to the Chinese nation. They are mixing up with foreign red-haired girls, and are therefore gradually losing their morality. Upon their return they will contaminate China and introduce new and demoralizing ideas. I recommend that they be recalled.'

"In consequence of this memorial, we 120 students were ordered back to China. Luckily I had already graduated. Ouyang King, now Consul-General at Java, was the other Chinese who had graduated, whilst the remaining 118 had not finished their college education and returned to China very reluctantly.

"The Shanghai Taotai was ordered by the Manchu Court to take charge of us. From the time when we landed at Shanghai, our movements and actions were shadowed. We were literally looked upon as plotters, and were consequently sent to different places for further education, or rather for reform.

"I and fifteen others were turned over to the Foochow Arsenal. Here we attended the Naval School and learned navigation. I graduated from the Foochow Naval School in July of 1882, and learned much from a foreigner by the name of Mr. Taylor. All of us who graduated were afterwards sent to the cruiser *Yangwoo* for training to be midshipmen. Upon the completion of my training, I was engaged to be a teacher in the Foochow Naval School. When the Whampoo Naval and Army School needed instructors, I was transferred thither.

"In 1888 I was appointed a student assistant engineer by the Tientsin Railway Company, now the Peking-Mukden Railway. Here I first learned railway engineering under C. W. Kinder, an Englishman, who was chief engineer of the line. In a short time I was successively promoted to be resident engineer and district engineer.

"Upon the completion of the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan road, the Chinese-Japanese War broke out. General Hu Yui-feng, who was in charge of the commissariat of the Chinese army fighting the Japanese, was so favorably impressed with the rapid transportation of supplies by railroads that he sent a lengthy petition to Prince Kung urging the construction of more railroads. Prince Kung up to this time failed to understand how his huge mule-carts could be carried by the trains and thought that this was impossible. He was finally convinced of the wonder which the railway could work and appointed General Hu director-general of the Tientsin-Fengtai Railway. He, however, issued a standing instruction to the effect that we railway builders would not be allowed to build the road near to Peking because of the strong opposition of the leading authorities in the Capital, especially the members of the Hanlin Academy.

"One day Prince Kung took a trip from Tientsin to Peking. It took less than half a day to cover the distance of 81 miles from Tientsin to Fengtai by rail; but from Fengtai to the city gate of Peking, a distance of 30 *li*, or 10 miles, it took nearly the whole day for the mule-carts to travel. Prince Kung was at last really convinced of the advantage of railways, and issued an order that the line be extended to Michihpu, near Yungtingmen. I assisted in the extension of the railway to Michihpu.

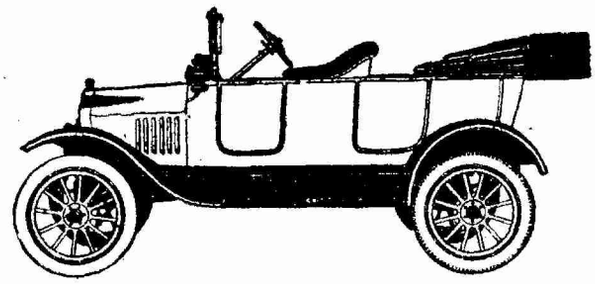
"Later I held the position of assistant engineer of the railway starting from Tientsin, passing Tangshan and terminating at Kinchow, outside the Great Wall. Invariably I was asked to take charge of the construction work at the farthest end of the railway, where it was most difficult to get material. The farther from the base, the more difficult to construct, but I got benefit out of the tough job nevertheless. The Boxer rising stopped the work and the Boxers destroyed part of the Tientsin-Peking Railway.

"During the trouble of 1900 all railway work was suspended, and I had to join Sheng Kung-pao in the capacity of assistant engineer of the Pinghsiang-Liling Railway. After the collapse of the Boxer movement, the railway from Tientsin to Peking was taken over by the Allied troops. Upon the restoration of order it was handed back to China, and I was instructed to return to the North and resume my connection with the line.

"After the rising in 1901, the Imperial Court returned to Peking from Sianfu, Shensi. The first thing they wanted to do was to worship their ancestral graves at Hsiling. On September 20 an Imperial Edict was issued expressing this desire of His Imperial Highness. According to Chinese custom, an Imperial road should be constructed. However, the construction of a railway was recommended. It was eventually decided to branch a line of 28 miles from the Kaopeitien station of the Peking-Hankow Railway to Liangkochwang, near Hsiling.

"The Court appointed Mr. Kinder to survey the new line, but the French authorities opposed the appointment, basing their opposition on the fact that the proposed line was to be branched out from a French loan railway. They argued that it was only fair that they should be entrusted with the construction work. Both the British and French interests resorted to every means in their power to get the privilege

Only Tls. 800 for A New Ford Car!



There are still a few Ford Touring Cars remaining in stock from our last shipment. They will be sold at the same price of Tls. 800 announced two weeks ago.

With summer approaching few persons will find it possible to dispense with the ownership of a new Ford Touring Car. The man who owns a Ford Car naturally becomes a better business man, professor, lawyer, doctor, or whatever his profession may be. The possession of a Ford Car enables the owner to become more efficient in his work. It gives him a broader outlook on life. It enables him to live out in the country instead of in a stuffy flat or hotel.

Owing to its small size, ease of operation and low maintenance cost, the Ford car is easily the best car for China. The consumption of gasoline is at the very minimum, often running to 100 miles and more on one five gallon tin. The wear on tires is also at a low point, many owners driving their cars an entire season without blowouts or punctures.

In order to avail yourself of the present low price of Tls. 800, you should act at once. Decide today!

SOLE AGENTS

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED

Telephone, Central 322

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

08-567

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

08-568

of building the road and both wanted one of their own nationals to be chief engineer. The result was that they could not compromise and that they were obliged to agree to the appointment of a Chinese as chief engineer. I was chosen to fill the position.

"I was ordered to finish the line for inspection by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai before February 22. Altogether four months were allowed me to build the railway. We were then in the depth of winter, and it snowed heavily. Indeed this was my first trial, and I was overwhelmed with fears. For the whole night I could not sleep, conscious of the fact that if I failed to complete the line on time, my head would be cut off. Furthermore, by February 10 the train had to be ready for officials to go to Liangkochwang to arrange the worship of the Imperial Ancestors.

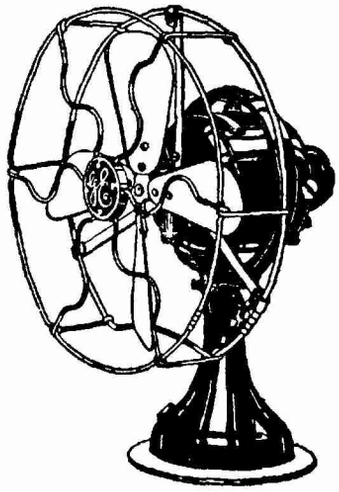
"To construct twenty miles of railways in less than four months! It was almost beyond possibility to accomplish the task. The river had been frozen and there was no available material. As sleepers could hardly be obtained, I had to use one sleeper where under ordinary circumstances two were needed. Old rails from the Peking-Mukden Railway were borrowed, straightened and used for sidings.

"During the construction of the line I worked more than fourteen or fifteen hours a day. All the time I was conscious of the dire consequences should I fail to make good. Fortunately I was successful, and as a reward was given the rank of Prefect, a great honor at that time.

"In the construction of the road, Chen Si-ling and Hsu Wen-ching helped me considerably. To them I was exceedingly grateful. After the whole Court had safely returned to Peking, I was authorized to finish the construction of the line, which was a temporary one.

"In 1903 Sih Liang, Viceroy of Szechuan, presented a memorial to the Throne recommending my transfer to be chief engineer of the Szechuan Railway Company for the construction of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway. But I could not accept the appointment as I was needed by Commander Hu and Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to build the Peking-Kalgan Railway, the construction of which commenced in October 1904 and was completed in 1908—four years and one hundred and twenty-five days.

"Why was this line built? After the Peking-Mukden Railway had been handed back to China by the Allied Command, it did a flourishing business and had plenty of money in its treasury after meeting its obligations. The director-general of the railway naturally desired to make use of the surplus fund and build a railway from Peking to Kalgan. Certain officials suggested that Mr. Kinder take charge of the construction of the road in view of the



G-E Fans
Increase Efficiency

In the office, factory, shipyard, mine, foundry, public buildings, on train, steamer, everywhere—G-E fans make people feel better, think better, and work better. The fans send the cool breezes just when, where, and how you want them.

Every G-E fan is guaranteed to give long service. Plain and Oscillating, Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, and Exhaust Fans. All sizes and voltages. At uniform and moderate prices from

Electrical Dealers

or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1 A Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone Central 778

Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Hangkong, Kalgan, Canton, Changsha, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

I—B Nankiag Road
Palace Hotel Building **SHANGHAI**
Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

08-569

surplus being from an English loan railway. But the Russian Minister in Peking objected on the ground that there was an understanding between China and Russia to the effect that any railway to be built beyond the Great Wall must be built by Russia with Russian money. If China had money herself for the purpose, and Chinese engineers were engaged to construct the line, he would have no objection. The result was that I was appointed engineer-in-chief of the projected line.

"I estimated that the Peking-Kalgan Railway would cost Tls. 7,223,900 and that the line would be completed in four years. Unfortunately, although I ought to have had Tls. 1,800,000 every year, the government allowed me only Tls. 1,300,000. Under such circumstances, it would take more than five or six years to complete the line. After the money was paid to me at this reduced rate for two years, the Board of Communications was created, with Chen Chen-hsun as its first president, and took over the control of all the railways.

"I was authorized by Minister Chen to go ahead with my work and act up to my estimate and finish the road in four years. Two years had already passed, but the work was not yet half done on account of the lack of funds. Notwithstanding this, I was asked to complete the work within the time limit although it would require almost four more years.

"Minister Chen, however, assured me that he would give me all the money required. The first thing he did was to get hold of over 600,000 taels retained at the Yinkow Customs during the Boxer rising. But I had to make a new estimate for requisition of money so that the Board of Communications could have enough time to find it for me. This estimate was for monthly requirements made out two years in advance, and it was no easy task. I had to see to it how far my work proceeded and what material might be needed. Fortunately I finished the road in October 1908, within the time limit, for less than my estimate by Tls. 288,898.

"Shortly before the completion of the line, Chao Erh-hsun became Viceroy of Szechuan. His first official act was the dispatch of a memorial to the Throne recommending that immediately after finishing the Peking-Kalgan Railway, I should should build the Szechuan Railway. As a result of this memorial, I was appointed chief engineer of the Ichang-Wanhsien section of the Szechuan Railway Company. One year later the shareholders elected me president of the Kwangtung-Yuehhan Railway Company and simultaneously appointed me chief engineer. In consequence I was holding four positions at the same time.

"By the end of 1910 I went to Canton and began my duties in January of 1911. In spite of the revolution in 1911, a great deal was done for the projected line. In July of 1912 I was asked by Tan Jen-fung, first director-general of the Canton-Hankow-Szechuan Railway, and was subsequently appointed associate director-general of the line. In 1913, when Liang Tun-yen became Minister of Communications, I was promoted to be director-general.

"During that period I was consulting engineer to the Kiangsu Railway and adviser to the Board of Communications. While acting as consulting engineer to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, I saved much money for the government. The railway authorities proposed a long bridge consisting of ten spans across the Yellow River. The gentry in that locality objected to it on the ground that the bridge was not long enough. Explanations of Li Teh-shun, who was then managing director of the railway, failed to satisfy them, and I was requested to help him in this matter. I accepted his request and removed the local opposition.

"In 1909 I was given the honorary degree of Chinshih (doctorate) by the government. In the following year I was made one of the chief examiners to examine over 700 students returned from America, Europe and Japan. In 1916 I was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Hongkong University.

"I have had an up-hill climb in life and have been reasonably successful. The secret of my success as a student was due to my going ahead with my studies and solely minding my own business. To a few of my following principles I have owed my success after leaving college:

"Endure all kinds of hardship. Work with all your might when you are young so that you can enjoy a restful retirement when you become old.

"Be true to yourself as well as to others. When you are wrong, confess the fact to yourself or if it concerns others tell it to them too.

"Be at the place on time or a little before. Supposing that I don't come to my office regularly, how about my staff?

"Leave alone what people say. One rumor, for instance, stated that a tunnel under the Great Wall at Petaling collapsed during construction and that five hundred workmen had been entombed. The rumor got abroad and a friend of mine travelling in Germany sent me a newspaper clipping with the remark that he did not believe it. My staff tried to correct the rumor, but I told them 'Don't say anything. Let the busybodies find out the truth themselves.' Truly, many people actually went to see the tunnel themselves. They found that nothing had happened. They corrected the rumor themselves.

"I have eight children, five sons and three daughters. My eldest daughter is dead. Two of my sons are studying in America. One is at

Yale and will graduate this year (1918). Two other sons are studying at Boone College."

Among those who used to work under Dr. Jieme are Cheng Chung-kao, Soo E-chao, C. L. Tsai, M. H. Yung, Hsu Wen-choung, Kwong King-yang, Dr. Yen Teh-ching, Yu Hen-feng and a host of others who are now prominent in railway work.

Dr. Jieme was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineering, London; of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and president of the Chinese Institute on Railway Engineering, which he promoted.

In his valedictory petition to the President, which was written when he was breathing his last, the celebrated Chinese railway builder recommended the training of more railway men, the appointment of a competent expert to succeed him as China's representative on the International Railway Board for the operation of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, and the completion at the earliest possible moment of the Szechuan-Canton-Hankow Railway. After having done much for his country, Dr. Jieme died a peaceful death.

The Divorce Law of China

BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

THE divorce laws of any country are interesting as the strength or weakness of marital ties, the difficulty or ease with which they may be contracted or broken tend to show whether a people are morally strong or weak. This is particularly so of China as the whole world is watching her on account of her political chaos and unrest.

Until very recently China has had practically no statute law on divorce. Previous to the enactment of the present Chinese Provisional Civil Code the few meager sections contained in the Ta Tsing Leu Lee or Manchu Code were followed. The present Code contains full and ample provisions on divorce, making it as easy for a party to obtain a divorce as could be desired.

The outstanding feature of Chinese divorce law both past and present is that a divorce may be obtained by mutual consent. The parties desiring to be divorced may by entering into a written agreement mutually agree to be divorced one from the other and such an agreement may give either or both parties the right to re-marry. This makes court proceedings necessary only when no agreement can be arrived at. Under the old law there was no limitation on the right to obtain a divorce by mutual consent. The Chinese Provisional Civil Code, however, provides in Articles 1359 and 1361 that in the event the man is under thirty or the woman is under twenty-five that the consent of the parents of both parties must be obtained otherwise the divorce is invalid and that when an agreement to divorce is entered into it must be registered at the office of the local magistrate before it is valid. Such law as this is absolutely at a variance with the jurisprudence of most Occidental countries. The courts of America and England hold that marriage is a civil contract yet it cannot be dissolved by the consent of both parties; while on the other hand the Chinese law-makers have followed this theory of a marriage being a civil contract to its logical conclusion and said that because it is a civil contract entered into by the consent of both parties it may be dissolved by the parties who made it. The reason for this as stated in a note to Article 1359 of the Chinese Civil Provisional Code is that when a married couple cannot live happily together they should not be compelled to go into a court of law to obtain a divorce and thereby have their family troubles published.

The Manchu law on divorce is found in Section 114 of the Ta Tsing Leu Lee which provides among other things that the wife cannot obtain a divorce unless the husband consents and:

"If, upon the husband's refusing to consent to a divorce, the wife quit her home and absconds she shall be punished with 100 blows, and her husband shall be allowed to sell her in marriage; if during such absence from her home, she contracts marriage with another person, she shall suffer death by being strangled after the usual period of confinement. The same law is not, however, so harsh on the husband who may obtain a divorce for a number of causes some of which are very trivial. If the wife is unfaithful to her husband he is not only permitted to

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

divorce her but must do so, otherwise he is subjected to a punishment of eighty blows."

The other causes for divorce are called the seven justifying causes which are chargeable upon the wife namely:

"(1) Barrenness, (2) lasciviousness, (3) disregard of her husband's parents, (4) talkativeness, (5) thievish propensities, (6) envious and suspicious temper, lastly (7) inveterate infirmity; yet if any of the three reasons against a divorce should exist, namely (1) the wife having mourned three years for her husband's parents, (2) the family having become rich after having been poor previously and at the time of marriage, and (3) the wife's having no parents to receive her back again, and in these cases, none of the seven aforementioned causes will justify a divorce, and the husband who puts away his wife upon such grounds, shall suffer punishment two degrees less than last stated (*i. e.* 80 blows) and be obliged to receive her back again."

In theory a man had to go into a court of law before he could obtain a divorce if no agreement for separation was made. In practice, however, a man was permitted to turn his wife out of doors upon the slightest pretext and then if she thought that she had been wrongfully put out she was permitted to place the matter before the local magistrate.

With the advent of the Provisional Chinese Civil Code the old laws regarding divorce were swept aside and in its place was put a divorce law that is a perfect haven for all persons desiring to throw off the conjugal yoke. The present law resembles very closely the law as laid down by the legislatures of states who believe in making divorce easy. The Chinese Provisional Code has never been authoritatively promulgated but nevertheless most of its sections are enforced by native courts, especially those regarding divorce. It may be correctly said that the present divorce law of China as laid down in Sections 1359-1369 is the law of the land.

According to this law if a man and his wife cannot settle their matrimonial difficulties amicably by entering into an agreement each to be divorced from the other a vinculo matrimonii then in that event either party may institute an action for divorce in a court of law and obtain a decree provided he or she as the case may be can prove and establish one or more of the following causes:

"(1) Because one of the parties has committed bigamy.

(2) Because the wife has committed adultery.

(3) Because the husband has been convicted for committing adultery.

(4) When one party intends to kill the other.

(5) When one of the parties is ill-treated or highly insulted by the other thereby making it impossible for them to live together.

(6) When the woman ill-treats or highly insults the kin or relatives of the man's parents.

(7) When the man is ill-treated or highly insulted by her parents or relatives.

(8) When either of the parties leaves the other maliciously.

(9) When one of the parties does not know the whereabouts of the other or that the other is living for a period of over three years."

It is interesting to note that there are several defenses to an action for divorce. Section 1363 of the code makes the consent of the other party to the act committed a defense provided the act alleged to have been perpetrated is one of those contained in the first, second or third causes for divorce. A very common defense raised by a man when sued for a divorce and alimony, is that the complaining party is not his lawful wife and that as there was no marriage there can be no divorce. The Chinese Supreme Court at Peking has held that the divorce law as contained in the New Law does not apply to concubines or paramours. The old law in all its stringency applies to concubines. It is interesting to note in this connection that a man cannot be sued for divorce on the ground of bigamy because he has taken unto himself one or more concubines. A man can only commit bigamy in taking unto himself a second first wife. A man may take unto himself as many concubines as he likes and still not be a bigamist under Section 1 of Article 1362 of the New Code. Condonation by the innocent party of the offense committed and recrimination are also defenses. These defenses are derived from the decisions which are the outcome of following the common law of England and America.

In connection with defenses to actions of divorce it will be well to notice especially the statute of limitations. Section 1364 of the New Code provides that a petition for divorce must be filed within six months after the discovery of the cause alleged and within ten years after its committance. The reason for this is clearly stated in the section referred to:

"If at a certain time one of a married couple discovers that the other is in fault, that one would naturally be angry but after a short time one's anger will gradually disappear so in law one is allowed to petition for a divorce only in the event that the petition is filed within six months after the discovering of the committance of the act."

The statute if pleaded and proved is an absolute defense to an action for divorce.

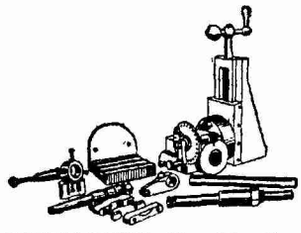
In English and American decisions relating to divorce the rights of the parents respecting the children are important ones. Under these laws the child or children are generally given to the party who can best take care of their interests. The guiding star that leads to the disposal of the children under the common law is "What

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

Specializing in the following exclusive lines:

"LESCO" Lighting Plant —will furnish complete Electric Lighting Installation for Farms, Mills and Homes.

WINDOW GLASS— PLATE GLASS.



"UTILITY" Combination Lathe Attachment for Milling, Drilling and Gear-cutting. Complete with Index Head, Arbors & Parts. Easily attached to any lathe. Saves time and money. Small and compact.

LESCO BRAND

Registered Trade mark

WIRE OF ALL KINDS

Steel, Galvanized, Annealed, Nail, Coppered hard and soft, Tinned & Mattress. All Gauges.
We are exclusive Agents for

Atlantic Wire Company
Crawfordsville Wire & Nail Co.
Mattson Wire & Manufacturing Co.

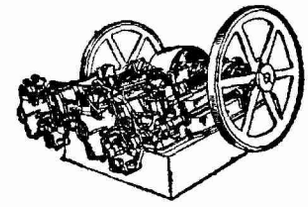
RAILROAD MATERIALS

Garnitures for Railroads &c.
Textile Machinery & other
Machinery of all kinds & makes
Mining and Mill Equipment
Iron and Steel Products

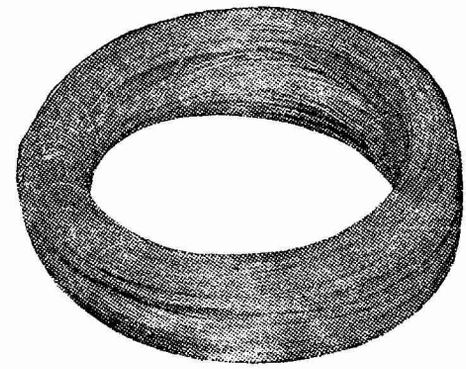
"BEARDSLEY" Malleable Brackets & Break Arms

"TROY" Malleable Iron Castings.

Prompt Shipment and complete satisfaction assured.



St. Mary's Super-Diesel Oil Engine constitutes a complete Power Plant in itself. For Factory, Mill or Farm. Rugged—Powerful—Simple.



V. V. Lebedjeff Engineering & Supply Corporation

General Offices: 227 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.
Cable Address: "Lebengco" New York.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition, Western Union, Lieber's and Bentley's.

is best for the child or children." This, however, is not the case under the Chinese law. In the absence of special covenants in an agreement to divorce the father has the right to the custody of the child or children provided, however, they are not under five years of age, then in that event the mother has the right of custody. Special covenants which are binding on both parties may be entered into when the divorce is made by mutual consent and in this event the court has no right to interfere, but in the absence of such covenants or when the divorce is made by judicial decree then only the father is entitled to the custody of children over five years of age. There is a proviso to this, however, for Section 1367 of the New Code provides that in the event the Court deems it necessary, a guardian may be appointed to look after the interests of divorced parents' children.

The common law courts have handed down many interesting decisions on the status of property rights of divorced couples. Sections 1368 and 1369 of the New Chinese Code provides that when a divorce is obtained by judicial decree or mutual consent, the property of the woman shall go to her. An interesting question often arises when the parties cannot agree as to who owns the wife's dowry. The International Mixed Court at Shanghai has handed down conflicting decisions on this point. In the writer's opinion the dowry should in the absence of mutual covenants go to the man. It is a Chinese custom of ancient standing, for the parents of the man to give him a wife and dowry and in pursuance of this custom the parents of the man select the girl and pay a sum of money (which is erroneously thought by some people to be the purchase price of the girl) to the parents of the girl. This money is supposed to be used in purchasing the dowry of the girl. The theory is that the man's parents select the girl, and purchase the dowry. Following this theory to its logical conclusion we must find that in case a divorce is entered into by mutual consent with no special covenants relating to the dowry, or by a judicial decree the dowry should go to the man. The Judge of the Local Chinese City Court has held this although the Chinese Supreme Court at Peking has not as yet decided this interesting question.

The reason that a good many unscrupulous Chinese wives institute divorce proceedings against their husbands is to obtain the alimony allowed to the woman under Section 1369 of the New Code. This section provides that in case the

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

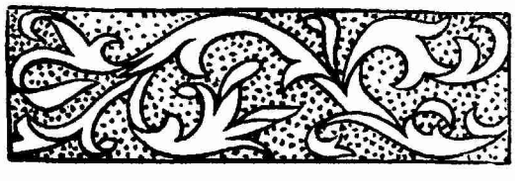
All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

husband is guilty of one of the causes of divorce the wife if she is not guilty of a cause for divorce and is successful in her suit may obtain alimony. The husband is not entitled to alimony under any circumstances. The purpose of alimony is to give the wife a means of sustenance. The alimony must be reasonable, being based upon the husband's financial and social condition. A concubine is never entitled to alimony as there was no marriage and she is not therefore entitled to a divorce. The International Mixed Court has held that the wife is not entitled to alimony. This holding, however, seems erroneous as all the Chinese courts allow alimony to a petitioning wife.

This *resume* of China's Divorce Law clearly shows that it is composed of some of the best and some of the worst of Occidental Divorce Laws. It is too radical and too liberal for a nation in China's state of unrest. The sacred covenant of marriage should not be lightly entered into, neither should it be easily broken.



Memorial Day's New Meaning

(*Address at the 1919 Decoration Day Exercises at Shanghai*)

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER

OUR Memorial Day, which we are met once more to observe, takes on this year a new and larger meaning. Speaking from this platfrom four years ago I sought to trace the evolution of the day from a largely sectional to a truly national one and to show that, while it was originally a day of commemoration for only a portion of our country's dead, it had come in recent years to express the patriotic sentiment of the whole nation. But with the present year it passes beyond even that. The graves which are decorated to-day lie not merely in that dear homeland of ours, nor yet in the outlying possessions. They lie in various portions of the world but especially in those vast fields of France where sleep the martyrs of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne Forest.

"In Picardy, beyond the sea,
A million heroes *fought* for me;
Where fires of death appalled the night,
And smoky curtains blinded sight,
They battled in that fiendish light —
For you and me.

"In Picardy, beyond the sea,
Our warrior laddies *bled* for me;
For them the homeland held the most —
Nor did they fail to count the cost;
They went, lest liberty be lost —
For you and me.

"In Picardy, beyond the sea,
Where countless heroes *died* for me!
The *fleur-de-lis*, deep-tinged with red,
Bends now o'er many a gory bed,
Where lie those sons of Freedom—dead —
For you and me."

And not only has the scene of its observance been widened to embrace the whole world: the ranks of those to whom we owe tribute on Memorial Day have been correspondingly enlarged. For the cause in which they fell commanded the sympathy and, wherever possible, the active support, of all free and progressive nations. And their sons like ours have fallen in many parts of the earth—in the rugged passes of the Alps as well as in the low Flanders fields; on the burning plains of Mesopotamia and in the jungles of Africa no less than on the frigid steppes of Siberia and the frozen marshes of the Murmansk coast. In most of these localities our countrymen fell. But if we decorate their graves now or in future years can we ignore those of our brave allies who sleep beside them? When we pay homage to the heroic dead of our Revolution do we discriminate between the soldier of the Continental Army and his French comrade? Such a course would be unworthy of our traditions and if Memorial Day is to retain its place in our national calendar of great days it must include within the ambit of its memories those of this world war and our heroes who fell therein. And if we include these we cannot decently disregard their comrades in arms of other nationalities. If Memorial Day continues it will surely be observed at the American cemeteries in France.

Can we imagine such an observance which will exclude that stricken country or Britain, Belgium, Italy, Portugal or any other nation whose dead lie near?

No, Memorial Day must keep step with history and once again, as it has at least once before, adapt itself to changed conditions, or its general observance must ultimately cease. That the latter alternative will not prevail I feel confident from what I know of the spirit of our people. And we must accordingly prepare for that larger place which Memorial Day is to occupy in our national life of the future. And here in this international settlement of Shanghai, where the representatives of so many nations dwell together in harmony and maintain their common government, we may find probably the most fitting place and the most unique opportunity for planning an observance of Memorial Day which will be worthy of that new world which has emerged from the Great War.

If we adapt our Memorial Day to these new conditions it may well become the best expression of that new spirit among the nations which is, let us hope and believe, soon to flower in the work of the Paris conference. There have been many prophets of the League of Nations—Isaiah, Leibnitz, Henri IV with his "Grand Design," Joel Barlow and Tennyson, Victor Hugo and Tolstoy. But probably no single nation has ever so strikingly as ours embodied in its own history a *prophecy* of such a league. You who have read that informing book by John Fiske, entitled "The Critical Period of American History," will recall how closely the relations of our thirteen colonies during the few, fateful years between the peace treaty of 1783 and the meeting of the Federal Constitutional Convention, parallelled those of the European nations on the eve of the late war. There was the same distrust and suspicion, the same petty jealousy and rivalry, the same fear that one might somehow reap an advantage which the others would not share. But out of that chaos, and in spite of those centrifugal forces, came the League of States which our Federal Constitution established. For each of our thirteen colonies claimed to be sovereign and each had to be persuaded, often with great difficulty, to surrender some of that claim "in order to form a more perfect union." And that surrender was but the beginning of a great movement which, within a century, swept from the Atlantic to the Pacific and created one of the world's great empires. But it was an empire of equals. Each new state was admitted "on an equal footing with the original states" and in some cases, as with Vermont and Texas, the applicant had actually been an independent republic. Thus the expansion of our American League of States has proceeded for nearly a century and a third; and who shall say that the process is ended? or that it logically *can* end save in the world-wide league which is now forming? As the waters of our mighty Mississippi flow to the Gulf and mingle ultimately with the ocean, so the stream of American history flows inevitably toward that world League of Nations and finds there its natural goal. It was no mere accident that our one epic poet, Joel Barlow, writing under the spell of our national beginnings, recorded in the tenth book of his "Columbiad" his vision of a Parliament of Man to be opened by "a sire elect" in a "peace palace" on the banks of the Nile.

Nor should we be discouraged if some of our "elder statesmen" have not yet caught that vision. For the same phenomenon has occurred before in our history. Were not some of our most famous revolutionary patriots found later in the ranks of those who opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution [1] and the "more perfect union" which it alone offered?

It is with regret that we find among these the names of George Clinton, Richard Henry Lee, the friend and comrade of Washington, and Patrick Henry whose fiery words helped so greatly to kindle the flame of liberty. Nay more, Samuel Adams "the man of the town meeting," John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, and even Thomas Jefferson were at one time opponents of the instrument which welded us into a nation.

Such was the force of provincialism and conservatism then! And it was probably the same lack of prophetic vision which accounted to no small extent for the secessionist attitude of '61. But the mighty current of American history moved majestically and irresistibly on. The "more perfect union" *was* formed; the efforts to destroy it *were* frustrated; the league of "free and equal" states *did* spread from sea to sea and *does* contain the largest group of unilingual people on the globe. And unless America repudiates her glorious traditions—which God forbid—she will become an active and zealous member of the League of Nations. How fitting it would be if in this memorable year which witnesses the performance by one of our countrymen of the feat for which the ages have waited—trans-Atlantic aerial flight—our country should be the first to ratify the World Covenant.

And what a future then awaits our Memorial Day! Consecrated to the heroic dead of all the free peoples it will naturally become the foremost among international days, enlisting the cooperation of the best in every land

1. Elson, History of the United States, (1904) 334 *et seq.*

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe
****
SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

and helping to realize the prophecy of Lewis Morris that

"There comes a time when brotherhood shows stronger
Than the narrow bounds which now divide the world;
When cannons roar and trumpets blare no longer,
When ironclad rusts, and battle flags are furled;
When barriers of race and speech and creed which sever,
Shall merge in one humanity forever."

Notes from Peking

Tien Ying-huang, Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, is the candidate for the Portfolio of Education. Owing to the opposition of the student classes, the President has postponed his appointment.

It is reliably learned that Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, whose house was attacked by the students on May 4, will resume his duties in a few days. His resignation has been twice rejected by the President.

The Peking Races will take place on June 1 and June 2. Lotteries will be held in the Peking Club on May 31 and June 1 at 9 p. m. each evening. The Tientsin Races began on Thursday, May 22, and lasted for three days.

Leave of absence granted to Wu Chi-sun, Chief Secretary of the President's Office, by the President some time ago on account of the death of his mother, has expired. Mr. Wu will soon resume office.

L. O. McGowan, president of the China American Trading Company, left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday, May 21, whence he will sail for America. Mr. McGowan is going to New York on a business trip and expects to return next October.

President Hsu Shih-chang has presented the Peking Race Club with a handsome silver cup which will go to the winner of the Champions on May 25. This gift will be known as "The President's Cup" and is now on exhibition at the Peking Club.

E. M. Scholz and R. C. Penfield, two American journalists, are now visiting in Peking. Mr. Scholz is connected with the *New York Evening Post* whilst Mr. Penfield was lately connected with the *Trans-Pacific*, and is now representative of the *World's Salesmen*.

Chang Chung-hsiang, Minister to Japan, is doing well in the Japanese Hospital. He will probably leave the hospital in a few days for Tientsin, but he has again sent in his resignation expressing his inability to return to Tokio.

An interesting report which is almost sure to be denied, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, is that General Ting, Acting-Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is negotiating for a loan of Yen 20,000,000 for the service of the railway.

The increase of the capital of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has been largely oversubscribed. All the old shareholders having availed themselves of their preferential right in the new issue, no share can be allotted to subscribers who were not previously shareholders.

The President is making another effort to bring the value of Peking depreciated notes to par, having invited the Minister of Finance and the governors of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to his Palace for a discussion of the note situation on Sunday, May 18.

Tsing Hua College has joined its Peking colleagues in the strike as a protest against the government's inactivities with regard to the Kiaochow question. The students sent circular communications to the faculty and the staff giving reasons for the strike and promising to maintain order.

A Chinese official has received a cablegram from Paris stating that Japan had been working hard for the chairmanship of the new banking consortium now being formed in Europe to finance China. The Chinese government prefers an American to be chairman of the consortium.

A deputation of Fukien gentry has arrived in Peking to discuss with the government plans for the pacification of the province. At the same time a section of the Fukien people believe that any change in the administration of that province at the present time would be very undesirable.

It has been officially announced that Dr. Itakura and Mr. Iwata, a procurator and judge respectively of the Tokio Court of Cassation, have been engaged by the Chinese government as legal advisers. Their term of office is fixed at two years, but it may be extended on expiration.

On May 21 the President issued a mandate explaining the position of the Peking government with regard to the deadlock of the Shanghai peace conference. After reviewing the events leading to the holding of the conference and the subsequent events, he made an appeal for the early conclusion of peace.

It is currently reported that the Yung Chang Company, a Japanese firm in Tientsin, has sold 1,500 rifles to the representative of Tuchun Chang Ching-yao of Hunan, delivering 600 of them on Monday. Tuchun Chang's representative rejected 400 of the number as having failed to fulfil the requirements of the contract.

The Friday Study Club of Peking held its last meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Cormack on Friday evening, May 23. The paper of the afternoon was read by Mrs. W. W. Stifler on "The Neutral States in the War." Representatives of two neutral states were present to tell of war-time conditions in their countries.

According to information received here from Nanking, General Feng Kuo-chang, the former President of China, is now in that city. It is understood in the Capital that General Feng's trip to Nanking is to untie the present deadlock of the peace conference at Shanghai, and has been taken with the knowledge of the Peking government.

John Jay Abbott, representative in China of the American Banking Group, shortly before leaving Peking for America last Saturday, May 17, interviewed the President in company with Dr. C. D. Tenney, of the American legation, who acted as interpreter. During the interview Mr. Abbott told the President that he would return in September.

It is reported here that General Aoki, who left Peking for Japan on Tuesday evening, May 20, will not return to China. General Aoki has been military adviser to the Chinese government for some time. He has always stood out among Japanese in China as a

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai—4-6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Vladivostock.

Telephone: Central 778

Cable Address: DANICA

Engineers and Contractors

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. We have resident engineers in China qualified to make recommendations in the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

Power Plants, Pumping Plants, Railway Equipment,
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,
Textile Mill Machinery, Flour and Oil Mill Machinery,
Reinforced Concrete Construction.

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Crude Oil and Kerosene Engines, Pumps, Mechancial Instrument, Surveying and Drafting Supplies.

General Exporters and Importers

man of broad principles and sound common sense, untainted by narrow militaristic ideas.

The Ministry of War has decided to dispatch five special delegates to Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien respectively to inspect the troops there and at the same time to make some necessary explanations to them in regard to the present Shanghai deadlock which the government fears may cause misunderstandings among the troops at the front.

Yang Fu-kuei, representative of Chen Yi, the Chinese Resident Commissioner at Urga, has arrived in Peking and reported to the government that the situation in Outer Mongolia was serious on account of Simeonoff's intrigues to make himself Emperor of Mongolia. He told the President in an interview that only constant watchfulness and preparedness could ensure peace and safety in Mongolia.

There was a small disturbance in the Po Pao Hutung on the evening of May 21, a Japanese establishment being wrecked by some people who were represented as Chinese. The Japanese legation has drawn the attention of the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) to the matter. It is believed in Peking that the Japanese will encourage similar troubles and lay the blame upon the Chinese in order to bring the boycott movement to a diplomatic issue.

Members of the local headquarters of the Methodist Episcopal Mission state that Peking has contributed nearly $15,000 to the Centennial Anniversary Drive which ended on May 15, thereby exceeding its quota of $11,000 by almost $3,000. Complete returns from all the mission teams that have been canvassing the city are not as yet in the hands of the committee, who think it safe to say that the final results of the drive will be well over $15,000.

General Pao Kuei-ching, Tuchun of Heilungkiang, has wired to Peking stating that the general in command of the Japanese troops in Trans-Baikalia has protested against the dispatch of Chinese troops to the Mongolian frontier and considered it a violation of the terms of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement. It is definitely known that there is no clause in the agreement whereby China is prevented from disposing of her forces as she sees fit within her own territory.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burgess, of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking, gave a buffet supper at their home on May 16 in honor of Mrs. William Boyd and Miss Margaret Boyd, of Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Dickinson, of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Margaret Morgan, of San Francisco, the delegation from the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. which has recently arrived in China for a tour of investigation of Y. W. C. A. activities and needs.

Preparations for the special performance to be given at the Peking Pavilion under the auspices of the Music Students' Club on the evening of May 28 are well under way. The performance, in three parts, includes interpretive dancing by Miss Emily Gilfellan and two groups of her junior pupils, a musical program by several of Peking's amateurs under the direction of Mrs. E. O. Wilson and a series of tableaux from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam with orchestration from the Persian Garden.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

The Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club has just been organized in Tientsin with the object of "providing a meeting place with the convenience of a club for British, American and Chinese business men, for the encouragement of social cooperation and the advancement of industrial and commercial understanding between Britons, Americans and Chinese." It is proposed that the club will take over the premises lately known as the German Club, at present administered by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

At a meeting of the Peking Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday evening, May 21, it was decided that (1) each guild should take steps to prevent its members from dealing in Japanese goods; (2) no Japanese bank notes should be accepted even at a discount; (3) all advertisements should be withdrawn from the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese newspaper in Peking; (4) all present stocks of Japanese goods should be stamped, so that the sale of unstamped and therefore newly stocked goods could be detected; (5) that a society should be formed for the promotion of native industries.

Peking, May 24, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

Members of the China Association held their annual meeting on Friday evening at the Victoria Hall, Hankow.

The first annual rifle meeting of the Hankow British Volunteers was held on May 18. The meeting was generally voted a success.

It is announced here that an institute for women teachers will be held at St. Hilda's School, of the American Church Mission, Wuchang, from June 30 to July 5.

A garden party will be held on Saturday, May 17, at the French Consulate from 4 to 8 p.m. for the benefit of French soldiers who have been blinded or wounded in the war.

The American Woman's Club will hold an interesting auction on Tuesday evening, May 20, at the Russian Municipal Hall. The auction will be followed by a dance.

N. Ivanow, the Vice-Consul for Russia in Hankow and a popular old resident in the port, departed for Shanghai on May 21 with a large circle of friends to see him off.

The boycott movement against Japanese goods is very lively in Changsha and other parts of Hunan. Japanese steamers are now carrying very few passengers from Hunan.

The 1919 Budget of the Hupeh provincial government is now out, in which it is stated that the revenues total $2,165,488 against an expenditure of $2,165,909.

The Hankow Y. M. C. A. held a moving picture show on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between May 1 and May 20 for the purpose of entertaining their new members.

E. S. Cunningham, the American Consul-General at Hankow, is in receipt of advices to the effect that private codes may now be used in communication with the United States.

The Chinese press announces that during last year no less than thirteen million dollars of the Salt Revenue were seized and appropriated by the South-western provinces.

A news agency states that according to Japanese reports the Japanese government will soon dispatch the 7th Naval Squadron to Chinese waters to protect Japanese residents.

The demand for cotton yarns has greatly decreased owing to the fact that country spinners and laborers are now hot on their farm work and do practically no spinning or weaving.

It is announced here that the rules governing the censorship of domestic telegrams are to be abolished from now on, inasmuch as the German residents in China have all been sent away.

The Changsha merchants are endeavoring to keep all their transactions on the basis of dollars and coppers, and although they still use cash bills, it is only on account of the shortage of coppers.

The tea trade in Hunan is greatly impeded by an excise tax of 20 per cent collected by the Hunan military authorities. This is why very few people care to put their products on the market.

George N. Wilson, manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Hankow, left with his wife for England on Monday evening, May 19. He is succeeded by A. E. Jones, who is now in Hankow.

Instructions from Peking have been received to the effect that the soldiers in West and North Hupeh that by a previous decree were to be withdrawn, shall remain at their original quarters until further order.

The Hankow League of Public Bodies held a meeting on the evening of May 15 to discuss the Tsingtao problem, arriving at the resolution of refusing to accept or liquidate at once all Japanese bank notes.

It is understood here that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has decided to ask the government to appoint a Lancashire textile commercial mission to visit the Far East and study the position and extension of the cotton trade.

The Japanese Young Men's Association in the Japanese Concession are welcoming foreign young men to their classes of fencing and juijitsu taught by four Japanese professors every evening on the payment of a nominal monthly fee.

A Peking telegram was received in Wuchang to the effect that proper measures are to be taken to check the circulation of Bolshevik literature and to stop any Bolshevik machinations among the Chinese masses, especially laborers in inland cities.

The constabularies of Wuchang and Hankow are now ordered by local authorities to crush promptly any anti-Japanese movement which may rage in the Metropolis and other parts of the country. Wuchang has been under martial law since May 11.

On the evening of May 19 a dinner was given by the China Association in honor of Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor at the Hankow Club. The Admiral left the port on the morning of May 21 for up river and may go to Chungking, in Szechuen.

Ho Pei-yung, the civil governor of Hupeh, has lately issued orders to the different districts under his jurisdiction, instructing them to take strict measures against morphia smuggling, as smugglers usually sell their goods under the name of "foreign drugs."

Word has been received here that the country near Chungking in Szechuen is rife with robbers. Traffic is therefore difficult and precarious. The people there are on the tiptoe of expectation to see the local authorities take measures to clear the country of lawlessness.

The anti-Japanese movement is at a high pitch in Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi. There were during last week many student parades. A protest meeting was held by some Chinese connected with the American Mission at the Methodist Girls' School. A boycott of Japanese goods has also commenced.

There was a great students' patriotic parade on May 19 in Wuchang, in which only government schools joined. On May 20 the mission school students paraded the streets in Wuchang, and the participants were Boone University, John Wesley College, St. Joseph's School and Trinity School.

The *Tashin Maru* and *Tungshun Maru*, the large overseas steamers of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, are anchoring at Hankow to receive large shipments of pig iron manufactured at the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works. The latter used to supply home railways with rails and export pig iron to Japan.

The funeral of the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu took place on May 14 at 10 a. m. from his residence in the Russian Concession. It is now understood that the body will not be buried in Hanyang, but will be taken to Canton when a "lucky day" arrives.

Word was received here that on May 9 there was a great hailstorm in the Kwangkong district near the Yangtze at a distance of some 70 *li* from Hankow. The ice balls were as large as eggs and great damage was caused to crops, houses and animals within an area of 2,400 square *li*.

The Wuchang Silk Manufactory will soon start work, and on May 14 it began to buy the fresh cocoons that are now on the market. It will also arrange with the Ministry of Finance to exempt the cocoon dealers from part of the *likin* tax laid on the goods in transit.

The spread of the pernicious habit of opium smoking is at its full swing in Southern Hunan. It is said that the nefarious business of dealing in opium is encouraged by the highest official in the province, and hence school teachers, patriots and the gentry are powerless to protest.

The annual meeting of the Hankow branch of the (British) China Association was held on May 16, when H. Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and president of the Association, gave a lengthy discussion on many topics connected with British interests.

The system of postal savings is now being started by the Chinese Post Office at Hankow. The arrangement is something like this: Five per cent of the salary of every employee in all the Hupeh post offices shall be deposited and the interest of this deposit shall be distributed at the end of every year.

The *Yungling Maru*, one of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha overseas boats, arrived at Hankow on May 15 carrying large consignments of Japanese goods from Osaka, Japan. After unloading, it will carry large quantities of raw materials from Hankow to Osaka, and leaves this port on May 17.

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

While Hunan province has been flooded with worthless cash bills all the time, it is strange to note that the actual copper coinage has been shamelessly sold to the Japanese. Outside Changsha city there is an establishment bearing the sign "Copper cash bought for Smelting Purposes."

May 20 was the pay day for the relatives of the Chinese coolies who were recruited in Hankow for service in France, and Ramsay & Co. were the paymasters. The monthly allowances range from $20 to $40 with an average of $22.50, and the total sum of allowances per month is $6,500.

The Joint Transportation Committee at Kikungshan, a famous summer resort in Hupeh near the meeting line of Honan and Hupeh, has published the transport arrangements they have made after long periods of investigation. Such arrangements promise to insure a more satisfactory service.

The first crop of tea is now beginning to arrive in Hankow. About 1,000 bales have been transported to Hankow *via* Wuchang by rail from Yanglaotung, Tung Shan, Pooche in Hupeh and some tea districts in Hunan. Consignments are arriving every day, and British merchants are the chief purchasers.

A Japanese capitalist is contemplating buying the iron ores in Loong Ko Mountain, which carry a large amount of sulphuric acid radical. The Japanese Consul-General at Hankow has recommended him to the Hupeh Public Mines Bureau. The writing of the purchase deeds will soon begin.

It is reported that commerce is gradually improving, though still below normal, in Southern Hunan in spite of the civil disturbances in that part of the country. Hard cash is the only money in use there, except the notes of the Hankow branches of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Another accident occurred on the Wuchang-Changsha Railway on the evening of May 9 when two trains collided somewhere near the Pooche station. Fortunately both trains were slackening, hence there was very little damage. The cause of the collision is ascribed to some negligence on the part of the station master there.

The section between Hwayuen and Weikaden stations on the Peking-Hankow Railway has been overflooded since May 10 when a large amount of rain water hastened the deluge. Communication with Peking has thus been cut off, and the telegraph posts have also been destroyed. That section is now under repair.

The people in the Wu-Han cities in general are full of unrest and uneasiness about the Shantung problem. Anti-Japanese feeling runs high in the hearts of the populace. There is hardly a single day when protest meetings are not held. Besides students, the civilians and business men are also very active in the movement.

The general managers of the Fu Chung Corporation, a British-Chinese company which has the exclusive selling rights of the Honan anthracite produced at the mines of the Peking Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., announce that the sale of their coal for the month of April last amounted to 123,504 tons.

An Anti-opium Society was inaugurated last week by the joint efforts of some Chinese ministers and the foreign missionary body of Wu-Han. This is simply the revival of the original fight against opium that was very active here some years ago. A committee consisting of Chinese and foreigners is now considering steps to fight the evil.

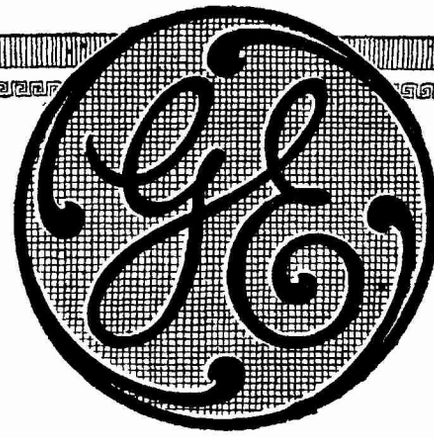
"First Aid, Life Saving and Hygiene" is a new book just issued from the Commercial Press. The author of this praiseworthy production is Bernard Upward, instructor to the 1st Hankow Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts of Griffith John College. The book is written in terse but lucid Chinese with numerous illustrations and drawings.

A movement has been set on foot to organize a Union Club by the Hankow native merchants following different trades. There is now a charter membership of some thirty persons. The object of the club is to encourage closer union between men of different trades so that they may have a chance to study the trade conditions of Hankow.

The Wuchang Government Mint is arranging to mint 1-cash and 2-cash subsidiary coins to facilitate retail business exchange. The old hole-coins (1-cash) of the Ching dynasty have now nearly disappeared owing to their bullion value being very great. Hitherto the "copper" has been the unit of exchange and hence the standard of living of the people is raised.

There is now a sudden demand for hides from Jardine, Matheson & Co., Arnhold Bros. & Co. and others, who are making large orders of hides for export. The price per picul has abruptly advanced by one tael. According to convention, now is the most slack season for the hide market, the market usually being opened in August and closed in March.

There are now 25,948 bales of cotton wool in stock in the different Hanyang godowns, while the stock in Hankow amounts to 19,390 bales. Most parts of



Electrical Products of the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Electrical Products in the World

Air Brakes
Air Compressors
Arc Lamps
Battery Charging Devices
Air Circuit Breakers
Controllers
Converters, synchronous
Disconnecting Switches
Electrical Fans
Gears and Pinions
Generators
Hoists, electric
Industrial Heating Devices
Instruments
Lamps
Lightning Arresters
Line Material
Locomotives, mining, railroad and industrial
Measuring Instruments
Motors
Motor-Generator Sets
Oil Circuit Breakers
Panel Boards
Projectors, searchlight
Pumps, electrically driven
Railway Equipment
Rectifiers
Regulators
Rheostats
Signal Accessories
Steam Turbo-Generators
Supplies, general
Switches
Switchboards
Transformers
Turbines, steam
Wire and Cable
Wiring Devices

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE—120 Broadway LONDON OFFICE—83 Cannon St., E. C., England

Representatives in the Far East
CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai
DUTCH EAST INDIES—General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java
JAPAN—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Co., Yokohama
PHILIPPINES—Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representative for the Far East outside of Japan
American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai

08-581

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads, Shanghai.

these stocks are in the hands of speculative business men and, as there was a very good crop in India last year, they could not market their goods on favorable terms. The Japanese are now exporting some cotton from the port.

The Tea Dealers' Guild in Hankow held a meeting at the beginning of the week to discuss measures for selling the black tea which will soon be on the market. Now about 20,000 chests of black tea are in Kiukiang godowns and will be shipped to Hankow pending the improvement of market conditions here, and if conditions still remain stagnant they will be shipped to Shanghai direct.

The Peh Sah Tso Paper Mill in Hanyang has recently been transferred to the Foo Chen Company, which is now busily engaged in making repairs on the plant. Chu Chin, a Shanghai engineer, has been engaged to supervise the work. By the arrival of a consignment of new machines, the daily output of the mill is expected to be 180 reams. Actual operation will start on May 29.

It is reported that the Navigation Committee (organized jointly by the Ministries of Communications and Navy) passed favorably upon the plan for examining the pilots and engineers of the small steamers plying on inland waters in the country, by way of avoiding any further accidents. Examinations in Hupeh will soon take place, after which certificates will be issued to qualified pilots and engineers.

With a view to "strengthening China-Japan friendship," the Japanese government has lately conferred upon Tuchun Wong Chan-yuan and Governor Ho Pei-yung of Hupeh the Honorary Badges of the 1st Class, which were handed to the recipients on May 14 by the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow. These decorations were accepted with great ceremony in Wuchang and are considered as enviable honors.

The committee of the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works is planning a series of social and educational meetings in the form of popular science or health lectures, lantern slides and cinema shows, athletic and gymnastic exhibitions for disseminating a general knowledge of modern civilization, industry, safety practice, sanitation, etc., and for promoting social well-being and good fellowship among the 1,200 employees of the works.

The tea trade of Hunan has always been very great. This year, however, experiences a distinct decline in the trade. There are in Hunan tea producing districts only 30 depots which is but one-tenth of the previous year. This curtailment of the tea trade is attributed to the tightness of the money market in Hunan and the presence of highwaymen. Most dealers hesitate to jeopardize and some even have withdrawn their depots already sent out.

It is stated that the subscriptions for the American Victory Liberty Loan made through the International Banking Corporation and the Asia Banking Corporation amounted to $49,000 although no special effort was made to secure subscriptions. Besides, there are belated subscriptions that have not been included. If more time had been given and communication with the outports allowed, the subscriptions from Hankow would have been 50 per cent greater.

The Tea Dealers' Guild of Yanglaotung and Pooche, the scenes of action of the previous civil war, are sending representatives to Wuchang to complain of the destitute condition of those localities brought about by the civil war and pray the following provisional measures: (1) Financial support to the market, (2) protection of the itinerant tea dealers and their goods, and (3) proportionate diminuition of the taxes levied on them.

Students' representatives of some fifteen schools in Wuchang, among which are Boone University, Foreign Language School, Chung Hwa University, Higher Normal School and Agricultural College, met on May 12 to discuss the Tsingtao problem, but there was no rampage whatever. Telegrams of strong protest were dispatched to President Wilson, China's peace delegation at Paris, student bodies in Shanghai and Peking, and many other places.

The British Hoong On Steam Navigation Company of Shanghai, having been transferred to Chinese merchants, the steamers *Changon* and *Tehhsin* will carry the Chinese flag hereafter. In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Communications, Governor Ho Pei-Yung of Hupeh has ordered all the official organs concerned to afford the said company the necessary protection. The formal opening of this company as a Chinese concern took place on May 14.

The local authorities here are always on the alert to undermine any movement among the people against the Shantung question. Governor Ho Pei-yung, a returned student from Japan who has recently received an honorary decoration from the Imperial government of Japan, has ordered that all anti-Japanese movements be at once arrested and the circulation of the *Jo Kuo Erh Pao* (a Chinese daily published in Shanghai by returned students from Japan) be immediately checked.

What's In

A Name

Buy paint that you can be sure of

Whenever you buy a can of Certain-teed Paint you can be sure of two things

1st—that it is paint of the very highest quality

2nd—that it is paint especially prepared to give the very best and most lasting results for its particular use.

AMTRACO

Is a registered trade mark

It is an abbreviation of the name **American Trading Company**

It is the symbol of an organization with direct branches or representatives at the principal commercial centers of the world.

It is also a name which together with its Chinese equivalent **"MOW SUNG" (行洋生茂)** has been known and recognized in China for upward of 30 years as a guarantee of fair dealing.

The "Mow Sung" Chop

Synonomous with
"QUALITY and SERVICE"

The **American Trading Company** acts as the **Exclusive Sales Representative in China** for a number of leading American Manufacturers and maintains a competent staff prepared to advise with clients on matters of:

Engineering and Machinery

Building and Contracting

General Importing and Exporting

May we help you solve some of your problems?

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HEAD OFFICE
at
25 Broad St.
New York City.

SHANGHAI

Peking Tientsin Hankow

Importers—Exporters—Contractors—Engineers

08-583

ANNOUNCEMENT

Since our incorporation in New York State, 1915, we have done considerable business with the principal ports and cities of England, Continental Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Canada and China. In the last-named place we are specially interested. As the European War is now definitely over, the growth of Chinese imports and exports will be such that it requires us to have a branch house in Shanghai instead of an agency as we had before, in order to properly handle the ever-growing importing and exporting business in China.

We have now located our branch office in 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai. Mr. T. L. Li, formerly Manager of The Chung Hua Trading Co., Ltd., is to take the management and Mr. Thos. A. Burns, an experienced American Engineer, will take charge of the Engineering Department. We respectfully solicit your patronage and welcome you to our office whenever our service is needed.

Wah Chang Trading Corporation,

NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

A subsidiary line to the Peking-Hankow Railway is now under construction, which has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Communications. It starts from Kiaokow, the extremity of the Kin-Han line, runs alongside the Chang Chi-tung Dike, north of Hankow, *via* Koo Sou Shoo, the gateway between Hupeh and Honan, and terminates at the Shenkaki station of the Kin-Han line. Plate-layers are now busy at work and the line is expected to be completed early in July.

It is understood that a very good record in the production of cocoons in Hupeh is to be made this year, although the previous heavy sandstorm and thunderstorms have caused some damage. It is estimated that out of 450 catties of excellent yellow cocoons, one picul of fine silk can be produced. Hsu Shueh-ling, a Chekiang merchant, has sent out many agents to buy cocoons, which he will export to Shanghai in order to manufacture silk on his own account.

The following is the report of the revenue of the Hankow Custom house in April 1919 as compared with that of April 1918:

Kind of trade	April 1918	April 1919
Foreign goods imported	Tls. 82,936.98	Tls. 98,429.68
Chinese goods exported	133,160.64	206,364.08
Chinese goods imported	28,902.92	20,899.62
Total	245,000.54	325,693.38

Comparison: Tls. 80, 692.84 in favor of April 1919.

The Government Paper Mill in Shenkaki, near the Shenkaki station of the Peking-Hankow Railway, has now started work, the plant having been previously closed because of financial embarrassments. The Ministry of Finance has appropriated $100,000 to the said mill for ordering new machines from America. The mill will be operated on a larger scale by the arrival of the new machines. It is hoped that the mill's output will somewhat relieve the paper famine now existent.

The American Volunteer Company held their annual contest on Sunday, May 10, for the interport Henkel shield. The percentage has not been made public, but it is understood to be well above the records of last year. The exact average will not be made public until after the Shanghai team has shot. The Hankow team is composed of: Lieut. R. C. Mackay, Sergeants W. C. Ball and J. P. Haworth, and Privates Verne Clair, L. Hoerlyh, F. E. McGarvin, L. Meyer and D. L. Smith.

On the morning of May 23 some Japanese were busily engaged in taking away the electric advertising devise of "Jin-Tan" (similar to the one of the British-American Tobacco Company on the Bubbling Well Road in Shanghai) which was erected on the top of a Chinese shop in the native city of Hankow. It is understood that the cause of the removal were the refusals of the Hankow Electric Supply Co., a Chinese concern, to sell them electricity and of the shopkeeper to lease his building top to them in spite of their great offers.

J. Morgan Clements, Trade Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, U. S. A., visited Nu Chen, in the southeast corner of the province of Hunan, last week to investigate the tungsten mines in that vicinity and will also visit the mines near Kweiyangchow and Hengchow in that province some time during the next week. Mr. Clements is a good minerologist and has with him a Chinese assistant. He is on government appointment to investigate the mining interests in China with a view to giving accurate and more detailed information to America investors. Mr. Clements expects to spend about two years in China.

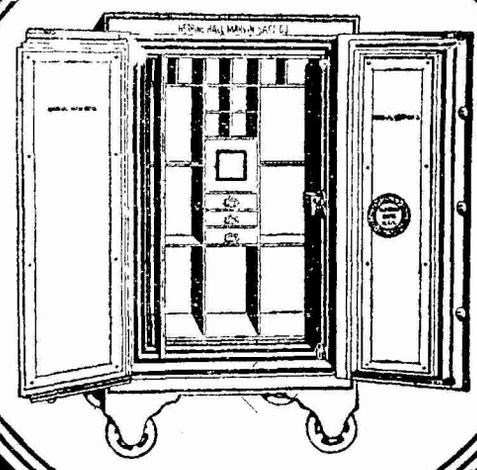
The Industrial & Commercial Bank of Hongkong, a purely Chinese-owned modern bank, has opened its Hankow branch now established in Panoff's Buildings opposite the Russian Club. The bank will be conducted on strictly modern lines by Chinese who have received their banking education in America. The opening cermony was held on Saturday afternoon, May 10, and a large number of people responded to the cards of invitation, among whom were many Chinese and Japanese merchants, several Consuls, foreign bankers and the Tuchun's representative. The speakers of the evening were Jun Ke-choy, the vice-president of the bank, and H. Geary Gardener, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Tea was served at the end of the ceremony.

The Hanyang Needle & Nail Factory, formerly a government mill, is soon to be leased to the Chunghwa Hardware Company, which has already paid the Hupeh provincial government $10,000 in advance. Prior to this negotiation the plant was stopped for want of funds, as is the case with all other government undertakings, which the people used to regard as "bubble companies." The manufacture of the sewing needle was originally a regular Chinese industry, but was entirely wiped out when the German firm of Carlowitz & Co. brought in their products from Germany. Following the outbreak of the war, however, German needles became very scarce and the small stock remaining in China realized fancy prices. A single needle was sold as high as from 6 to 10 cents for a time, when the situation was relieved somewhat early

PROOF AGAINST ALL-

FIRE

BANDITS BURGLARS



Protected by an automatic Dynamite Trigger

Lock protected by a five ply Chrome steel Drill proof plate

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

LATEST IMPROVED FIREPROOF SAFES

Patent Fireproofing Composition Unequaled in the World to day

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

08-585

last year, by which time American and Japanese importers brought some of their home products here.

Hankow, May 16, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Hu Suh, Literary Revolutionist

Hu Suh, more exactly Hu Shih, a prominent leader of the Social Revolution, and now a professor of the Peking Government University, was born in Shanghai on December 17, 1891. His father was a scholar of high attainment and was known for his geographical researches in northern Manchuria, where he travelled extensively. His father died when Dr. Hu was only a little over three years old, and he was brought up by his mother, of whom he often tells his friends that, though she could not read a single line he wrote, it is to her alone that he owes everything. Dr. Hu lived with her at their home place in Chih-ki Hsien, Southern Anhui, until 1904, when he came to Shanghai.

Dr. Hu began his study of Chinese when he was scarcely three years old, and entered his uncle's school in 1894. After nine years of village-school life, he was sent to Shanghai to seek a "modern" education. During his six years' stay in Shanghai he studied at the Mei-chi School, the Ching Chung School and the Chinese National Institute, founded by revolutionary students who in 1907 left Japan in a body as a protest against Japanese policies. Financial difficulty compelled him to support himself by teaching and by editing a revolutionary paper issued every ten days. In 1910 he passed the government examination for Indemnity Scholarships and was sent to America, where he first entered Cornell University as a freshman in the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Hu soon realized that he was not fitted for agricultural work and that China needed literature and philosophy just as badly as scientific farming. So after studying a year and a half in the College of Agriculture, he was transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, where he devoted himself to English literature, political science and philosophy. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1913 and was awarded the Hiram Corson Prize for his essay on Robert Browning in the following year. After his graduation in 1914, he continued his advanced studies in philosophy and was given a graduate scholarship at the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University.

In 1915 Dr. Hu went to Columbia University, spent two years there and wrote his doctorate dissertation on "The Development of Logical Methods in Ancient China." It was during these two years that he gradually developed his ideas of a radical reform in Chinese literature. These ideas were afterwards formulated into an article entitled "Suggestions for the Reform of Chinese Literature,' which was simultaneously published in "La Jeunesse" and the "Chinese Students' Quarterly" (January 1917). This article formed the first manifesto of the "literary revolution" and its historical place was only superseded by another article of his entitled "A Constructive Revolution in Chinese Literature" ("La Jeunesse," April 1918), which embodied the results of maturer reflection and fruitful experimentation.

Dr. Hu was the first Chinese poet to devote himself to writing poetry exclusively in the spoken language. He has published over a hundred poems in the vulgate which he calls "experimental poetry." He began this poetic experiment in 1916. Since then there has grown up a school of "Vulgate Poets" whose contributions are appearing in a number of periodicals.

Dr. Hu is now Professor of Philosophy at Government University and is acting as Head of the Department of English Literature. "Philosophy," as he is fond of saying, "is my life work, and literature is my hobby." In 1918 he published a course of lectures on "The Philosophy of the Mo School." Last month his new book on "The History of Chinese Philosophy" was published by the Commercial Press in Shanghai. True to his principles as a literary revolutionist, he wrote these works entirely in vulgate Chinese.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

May 16. The Allied Commissions at Paris prepare a clause in the treaty with Austria according to which the indemnity to be paid by her shall be one-twentieth of the German indemnity, namely Mks. 5,000 millions.——A telegram from Paris indicates that Italy's colonial demands include considerable claims on the Red Sea and Tunis hinterland, the Lake Tchad region and in Central Africa.

May 21. The German Cabinet authorizes the announcement that Germany will not sign the peace terms in the present form because it would mean economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation.

May 24. The German delegates at Versailles present such extensive counter proposals to the treaty of peace that it will take about a week to examine them and at any rate there is no possibility of the treaty of peace being signed for at least two weeks.

The Peace Conference Reports Show Very Clearly - - - -

That there exists in America and England a monumental ignorance as to what is really going on in the Orient.

That the people in America and England in spite of the lesson learned from Germany still accept the statements of certain oriental diplomats at their face value.

That Japanese propaganda in America and England has so blinded the people as to real conditions that American and British statesmen who do realize the peril are powerless to do anything because public opinion does not back them up.

That unless the people in America and Europe do wake up to what is happening in the Orient, there is certain to be serious trouble in the near future.

Every foreigner in China and every Chinese who thinks at all believes in his heart that these facts are true—the only difference being in the intensity of the feelings. If we are to prevent another war we must make the people at home understand the facts.

If you have a friend at home who edits or writes for a newspaper; who is influential politically or in business; or who is in any kind of a position where he can influence others—then you owe it to your own best interest to keep that friend informed as to what is happening in China and Japan.

You can do this easily and efficiently by sending that friend a subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW. The subscription price abroad is $5 (U. S. Currency). Fill out the attached blank to-day and start the good work at once. We shall take pleasure in writing your friend and notifying him or her of your gift.

.....*Tear off on this line*.....

MILLARD'S REVIEW
Shanghai, China

May.....*1919.*

Please enter a subscription for one year to be sent to.....

.....

.....

and send the statement to me for payment.

(Signed) .....

City .....

Province .....

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

May 25. Opinion in Germany regarding the peace treaty seems to be moderating; the very influential *Frankfort Gazette* states that Germany must submit and put up with the conditions.

May 28. Present indications from Versailles point to the signing of the treaty of peace with Germany about the middle of June; however, the German delegates still continue to make counter proposals.

May 30. The treaty of peace with Austria is handed over to the Austrian delegates at Versailles; it provides for the distribution of the Austrian war vessels among the Allies and the reduction of the army to a simple police force of about 30,000 men.

CHINA

May 16. Viscount Bryce, presiding at a meeting of British and Chinese in London, states that there is hardly any limit to the growth of the market for manufactures which China would offer under a better administration; in his opinion the whole problem of reconstruction in China could be best approached through the League of Nations.

GENERAL

May 19. The U. S. Congress assembles at Washington; in due course it will have before it for ratification the treaty of peace and the acceptance of the Covenant of the League of Nations; it is believed that the Republican Majority leaders will try to separate the league from the treaty of peace with a view to the early ratification of the latter and further discussion of the former.

May 20. The American airplane N. C. 4 arrives at Ponta Delgada, on the Portuguese coast, from the Azores, to which point it had flown from Trepassey, New Foundland, a few days previously, thus being the first to perform the feat of flying from the American Continent to the European Continent. ——A visit to England which had been planned by General Pershing is postponed indefinitely owing to the uncertainty of the military situation in Europe. ——A protest by the colored people of America against the non-insertion of a clause in the peace treaty obliging each nation of the Allies to grant equal civil rights to its own citizens, is received in Paris.——The Director of the International Mercantile Marine formally approves the sale of its British-owned tonnage to a London syndicate.

May 22. In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law reiterates and emphasizes that as a result of a decision among the Big Five it would be impossible for the government to afford an opportunity for a discussion of the peace treaty before the German answer was received.——Lenin, the Bolshevist Dictator of Russia, refuses a proffer of food supplies by the Allies conditional on the Bolsheviks ceasing hostilities, with the result that the Allies will probably recognize Admiral Koltchak and the other anti-Bolshevik Russian governments.

May 23. A message from Rome states that the Stromboli volcano is in active and violent eruption.

May 24. The Allied forces with the assistance of Esthonians arrive within 45 miles of Petrograd, the surrounding territory having been cleared of Bolsheviks; the inhabitants of the region, who are mostly of Finnish descent, have been participating in the operations against the Bolsheviks.

08-588

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $2,118,579.84**

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

May 25. Lieut. Hawker, the British airman who was first reported to have crossed the Atlantic and arrived in Ireland, is brought to Europe aboard a Danish steamer, having been rescued in mid ocean, where he had to descend owing to engine trouble.

May 27. Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar reports that the successes of the British arms followed by good payment for supplies by the British troops has had a wonderful effect in the occupied territories on the Khyber front.

May 28. The French Minister of Finance recommends the flotation of a vast loan to include the next Vote of 1,280 million francs.

Men and Events

A. F. Mahoney, Police Commissioner of San Francisco, is visiting in Shanghai.

The death occurred on Sunday, May 25, of the four-year-old daughter of Tang Shao-yi. Death was caused by menigitis.

F. C. Weiss, who has been acting agent for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services office at Shanghai in the absence of G. M. Jackson, former agent who was transferred to Manila, has been appointed general agent here.

Robert J. Gill, of San Francisco, has joined the staff of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Shanghai. Mr. Gill was in the U. S. Aviation Service during the war, and was an instructor at various camps on the Pacific Coast.

Truman Slayton Holt, of Manila, P. I., an American business man, is now visiting in Shanghai. Mr. Holt has just returned from Siberia. He is accompanied by Mrs. Holt and they are staying at the Kalee Hotel.

Memorial Services will be held by the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, June 1, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, Shanghai, will deliver an address and there will be a special musical program.

Invitations have been issued by the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China for the laying of the corner stone of the National Building to be held on June 4 at 5 o'clock at the corner of Hongkong and Museum Roads, Shanghai.

The death occurred on Monday, May 26, at the Shanghai General Hospital of John Edward Cooke, of Noel, Murray & Cooke, Ltd. Mr. Cooke was formerly connected with L. Moore & Co. Funeral services were conducted at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on May 28.

Position Wanted: American young man, 24 years of age, at present secretary and stenographer to the manager of a large sugar mill in the Philippine Islands, desires position in China. Present salary G. $175 and free house. Persons interested are requested to write in c/ MILLARD'S REVIEW.

In observance of Memorial Day, Americans and their friends were present at services held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, on Friday, May 30. At 8 a. m. there was a flag raising at the American Consulate General, conducted by American Boy Scouts and a brief address by Consul-General Sammons. The American Marines, sailors from the U. S. gunboats and the American Company S. V. C. paraded to the cemetery where Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China gave an address to the assembly. Prayer and benediction were given by the Rev. C. L. Boynton and the Rev. C. F. McRae.

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

The U. S. Shipping Board freighter *Archer*, assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been requisitioned by the American government to carry wounded Czecho-Slovak soldiers from Vladivostock to Seattle. The ship at the present time is being transformed into a troopship.

Among those sailing for America on the *Shinyo Maru* on May 26 were the following: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson and children; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moller, E. C. Allen, of the Walk Over Shoe Store; Mr and Mrs. J. A. Trevor Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. A. Murry Young.

The China Commerce Club of San Francisco has reproduced in pamphlet form for distribution in the United States an article entitled "China's Industrial and Commercial Outlook," written by Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, which appeared in the anniversary supplement of the *Peking Leader*.

The final debate in the English Debating Club, composed of Nanking University, Hangchow Christian College, Shanghai Baptist College and St. John's University, was postponed and was not held on Wednesday evening, May 28, as planned. In the preliminary contests Nanking University and St. John's team were successful and it was between these two institutions to settle the championship.

Theodore Carlsen, managing clerk in the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, sailed on April 10 for Shanghai to join the local staff of the Asia Banking Corporation. Before sailing for the Orient the staff of the Guaranty Trust Company gave a dinner in his honor, and presented him with a gold watch. At the dinner Mr. Carlsens' engagement to Miss Marian Taylor, of New York, was announced.

The *Shanghai Shipping Gazette & Commercial News* is the title of a new publication that will make its appearance in this city on July 1. According to the announcement, the paper will appear bi-weekly and will contain reliable shipping news as well as market reports from the various ports in the East. According to the announcement, "the new publication will be under the immediate control of George T. Lloyd, and will be a British paper."

More than 12,000 Chinese students, representing sixty-one schools in Shanghai, went on strike on Monday, May 26. A formal ceremony took place at the Public Recreation Grounds, Pt. St. Katherine, the main feature of which was an oath of the students to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for China and the Chinese Republic. A circular telegram was sent to the various schools throughout China announcing the step that had been taken by the Shanghai students.

The Commercial Press Correspondence School will conduct a short course of English Phonetics for Chinese beginners during the months of July and August. Professor Tseu Yih-zan, a Chinese teacher of the English language, will conduct the class. The system to be used by Mr. Tseu is based on the principles of the International Phonetic Association, the system used by Walter Ripman, Daniel Jones, Harold E. Palmer and Miss Laura Soames, well known phoneticians of England and America.

The *Oriental Motor*, a monthly magazine devoted to motor interests in the Orient, is now being published at No. 5 Hongkong Road, Shanghai. Articles dealing with motor life in China, motoring in Bombay, Vladivostock, through the Gobi Desert by automobile, across the Mongolian Desert, etc., appear. The magazine is excellently illustrated and gives valuable information regarding motor cars and statistics. The subscription rates are Mex. $3 for six months or Mex. $5 for one year in China and Japan, payable in advance.

Roderic C. Penfield, a well-known American newspaper man and magazine publisher of New York, is visiting in Shanghai this week, having arrived here after a trip through Korea and North China. Mr. Penfield for several months has been associated with B. W. Fleisher, of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokio, in making plans for the publication of the *Trans-Pacific Magazine*, a financial and economic journal soon to be published in Tokio. From Shanghai, Mr. Penfield plans to sail for America, where he will act as representative for the *World Salesmen*, a trade journal published in Tokio.

"Progressive Ideals of Christian work in China" is the title of an important work just issued by Edward Evans & Sons, of Shanghai. The book, which contains 86 pages, is a compilation of twelve articles written upon the subject "What Will be the Effect of the War Upon Missionary Work in China?" which received prizes in a competition conducted by MILLARD'S REVIEW last year. In addition to these articles there are also chapters written by Chinese on the same subject. The book was edited by Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*. A full review of the book will appear in an early issue of this journal.

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA FOR

American Woolen Products Co., Inc.

EXPORT AGENTS FOR

American Woolen Company

Woolen and Worsted Piece Goods—Blankets—Yarns.

Collins and Aikman Company

Drapery and Upholstery—Plushes and Velvets.

J. A. Migel, Inc.,

Dress and Waist Silks—The famous "Moon-Glo."

Wrights Health Underwear.

Cable Address—Chiam—all codes

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

The Associated Press, the large American news gathering and distributing agency, expended during 1918 G. $4,000,000 in distributing war news to the newspapers of the United States. The Associated Press, which is a cooperative organization, supplies news to 1,135 daily and Sunday newspapers in America and in addition to this is now supplying a news service to 22 leading newspapers in South and Central America. The service to South America was started on January 1 and plans are said to be in preparation whereby newspapers in other countries will be able to obtain news by the Associated Press.

The China Continuation Committee for 1918

The China Continuation Committee's work, which is not easy fully to describe, is that of a clerical department of the whole missionary body, of a collector and disseminator of valuable general information, of an agent to bring together agencies that work separately at a disadvantage—all this and more, and all done for the Chinese church. The Missions Building in Shanghai which is assured for the near future and for which a site is already obtained, will be a remarkable help in the attainment of these objects. The Committee's "Statement of Comity" has been accepted by seventy per cent of the missionaries in China, and no group of them has voted to disapprove it. Movements for both interdenominational and community cooperation have made steady progress, evidencing the general appreciation of the need for the work the Committee is undertaking; but its crowning work is the yet incomplete Survey of China, which at least one hundred and fifty missionaries have already cooperated in preparing, and which is expected to be published in 1920. A conference is planned to consider questions arising from the survey, for the facts gathered prove the ignorance of the past as to the real situation which we face in China, and that conference will need to provide plans vitally affecting missionary effort for possibly fifty years and inaugurating a period of real Christian statemanship.

The work of the Special Committee on Work for Moslems is an instance of an attack on a national evangelistic problem. All along the line cooperation in evangelism is progress; many specially trained evangelistic leaders are called for; pastoral work is rapidly passing wholly into the hands of the Chinese Church: but while it retains large responsibility for training church members, institutional work and theological training are transferred to it much more gradually. The Christian Commission to Yunnan, while not an official activity of the Committee. is heartily supported by them as one of the deep spiritual reactions that have been long expected from Chinese Christians. As for education, it is apparent that the great need is for trained teachers. The Committee heartily endorsed the plan of the China Christian Educational Association for a five-year program to that end, which divides the country into nine educational districts and involves:

A. *For each local association,*
   1. An administrative secretary (foreign).
   2. An associate secretary (Chinese).
   3. A director of teacher-training (foreign).
   4. Lower Grade Normal Schools.
   5. Teacher institutes in each district.
   6. Summer Schools.
   7. Grading and registration of teachers.

Come On In!

and see the

NEW STYLES

in

BATHING SUITS

Squires Bingham Co.

Store of Quality

17-A Nanking Road Tel. Central 4770

SHANGHAI

BRISTLES

WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

SKINS

BORN. 1915— Still existing

B. *For the China Christian Educational Association,*

8. Higher Grade Normal Schools, four or five to serve all China.
9. A Chinese magazine for teachers.
10. Committee on teacher-training text-books, etc.
11. Committee on government recognition.

The expense of the scheme would be some $16,000 a year for the five year period, to each of the Local Associations, but the Continuation Committee realizes what great potentialities there are in the scheme, and heartily supports it. The promotion of the New National Phonetic system is a new feature of the Committee's activities. It is not possible in a short space to include mention of all the details of the reports to the Committee and the actions taken thereon, but the ones mentioned are indications of all that is most important. In Christian cooperation, the social message and education there are plans projected and ideas under consideration that will bring about the most far-reaching changes in mission work in China. The Christian forces in China are now studying their whole task, defining their attitude thereto, and seeking for adequate plans to meet worthily their responsibility.

Women's Work

Social Work by Tokio Women

MARY M. WILBUR

A significant development has recently taken place in Tokio, in altruistic work by women. Tokio is a vast industrial center, covering, roughly, one hundred and eighty square miles. Writings upon sociology are said to have a wide reading by thoughtful Japanese, and a growing social conscience toward the laboring classes has evinced itself in a number of sporadic movements, by foreigners and Japanese, individually and in groups. Notable among these is the Playground Settlement work of Mr. and Mrs. Omori, and the Institutional Community work of Dr. and Mrs. Axling, of the Baptist Tabernacle.

Priority in women's endeavor in this field, lies with the Young Women's Christian Association, which conducts a Neighborhood House. Realizing, however, that it was not serving an indigent community, the Association procured funds, and is seeking a location in a densely populated industrial district. Japanese buildings are quickly constructed, and trained women Settlement workers are already secured, so this work will soon be in operation.

An enterprising group of American women, members of the Tokio Women's Club, having become aware of the appalling needs of the working women of the city, considered measures toward alleviation. The Tokio Women's Club comprises American, British, European and Japanese members, of obviously energetic character. First, they effected a federation with four other women's clubs, three of which are Japanese, and include many influential women. The Federation holds several meetings yearly, and has as its ambitious object: "Better Babies, Better Schools and a Better City." In its first year it provided demonstrated lectures upon hygiene and the care of children, in the poorer sections of Tokio; while in the second year it placed two district nurses in one of the wards. Earnest cooperation from ward officials and school teachers constitutes a surprising element of the development. At a luncheon of Federation representatives, these local officials gave valuable suggestions of a pratical nature. A *creche* is being launched, and in the near future, other features to complete an effective Settlement work are to be added.

The third organization to enter the field was the Foreign Circle of the W. C. T. U. For years the W. C. T. U. has had branches throughout Japan, largely due to the eloquence and organizing ability of Mme. Yajima, now retiring from the presidency at the honorable age of 70. Foreign women have belonged to these branches, but have recently formed a separate circle, in order to study and correlate their efforts at improving social conditions. The process of finding their place is of interest. The group first visited various philanthropic work, conducted by women. Finding, at Miss Penrose's Rescue Home, that the great oven, from which issues the finest bread in Tokio, needed to be

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

MILLARD'S REVIEW
113 Ave. Edward VII,
Shanghai.

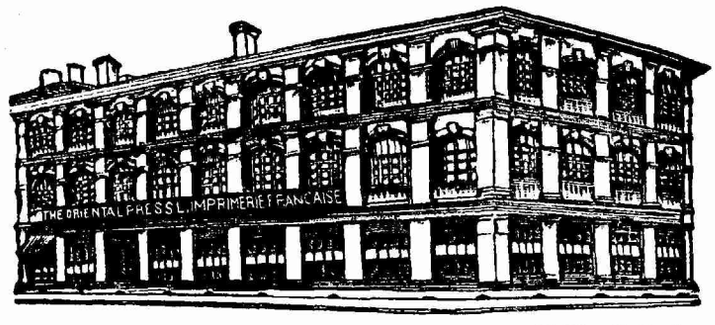
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

retired in favor of a new one, the Circle, in three weeks, raised Yen 800 to provide the successor. Also the Circle undertook to have a new well made for the establishment. At a succeeding meeting J. M. Davis was called to set forth the results of his late industrial survey of Tokio. He spoke of conditions he had witnessed. One section described was the notorious Tunnel Tenements, to which no light penetrates. Here, families of from six to nine persons, including boarders, live in rooms about the size of a dining table; cook, eat, sleep, rear children, and die. Of 1,100 families 439 live in a space of 6×9 ft. and the remainder in a space 9×9 ft.*, with almost inevitable consequences of disease, degeneracy and crime. The report closed with a list of helpful measures that women could undertake. The fifty-odd women present took spontaneous action to establish and maintain a Settlement House. Upon advice of social workers, and the Mayor of Honjo ward, a district was chosen and committees on site and finance went wholeheartedly to work. A trained Japanese woman Settlement-worker is already secured, and lines are out for a kindergarten teacher. To maintain a day and evening school for needy men and women, a kindergarten, a *creche* and a district nurse, is the program.

The writer was present while committees were districting the city, and making plans to procure funds. Nobody practiced in indications of "live-wire" committee-work, would have any hesitation in predicting speedy success to the enterprise.

* This tenement is probably among those recently razed by Municipal order.

Both the Y. W. C. A. and the Federated Women's Clubs have a wide Japanese constituency to draw upon, but the Foreign branch of the W. C. T. U. is largely American, with its members scattered over an enormous city. The street car facilities are preposterously inadequate to furnish transportation for the ever-increasing population, so that every meeting for conference costs multiplied hours of the members' time and strength. In consideration of this fact, and the expense of instituting and maintaining a work of this scope, we are stirred with admiration for the plucky American sisterhood of Tokio, who have undertaken it.

Women and Events

Dr. Yamei Kin, who was visiting in Shanghai, accompanied by Miss Katherine Lily, departed for Hangchow on Tuesday, May 27. Dr. Kin plans to return to Shanghai on Saturday, May 31, and will stay at the Kalee Hotel.

The wedding took place on May 1 of L. A. Endres, of the Grace China Company, Shanghai, and Miss Marjorie Spring, of Thomas W. Simmons Co., at the American Consulate-General. Mr. Endres is a native of Santa Cruz, California.

The Columbia Country Club inaugurated the opening of the lawn tennis season by a tennis-tea dansant on Wednesday afternoon, May 28. There was music from 5 to 7 p.m. Similar functions will be given each Wednesday at the club.

More than sixty members of the American Woman's College Club and their guests were present at the annual picnic-supper given at the Shanghai College on Tuesday, May 27. After the picnic-supper stunts and games were played. The members were divided into groups and each group competed in the various games.

On Saturday afternoon, May 31, the grounds of the Columbia Country Club will be the scene of an old-fashioned garden party, when the members of the American Woman's Club and their guests will meet for tea, tennis and dancing. The party will be held between the hours of 4.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. and both gentlemen and ladies will be admitted by invitation from club members.

A large number of guests were present at the informal dance given by the crews of the U. S. S. *Wilmington* and *Samar* at the Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund, on Thursday, May 29. The committee in charge of the program were: Lt. Edw. E. Cloney, H. M. Lucas, F. D. Prakel and E. N. Sanders. Those acting as patronesses were: Mesdames C. S. Lobingier, Shapey, Holcomb, Everett, Thomas and Sawyer.

The Czecho-Slovak Concert given by Lieut. Frank Smit, violinist, and Lieut. Lada Kaigl, who accompanied at the piano, at the Olympic Theater on Wednesday evening, May 28, was well attended by Chinese and foreigners. The concert was given under the patronage of M. Wilden, Consul-General for France, and General Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, and the proceeds will be turned over to the Chinese Red Cross Society.

For the final program of the year a Russian Musical Concert was given by the Music Department of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe on May 28. Mrs. G. F. Ashley read an interesting paper

on the history of Russian Music and selections were given by R. V. Dent, of Shanghai. Mrs. Ashley traced the development of national Russian music from the time of Glinka, the pioneer advocate of music symbolic of the country. Italian music was predominant in Russia up until Glinka produced his first opera in 1836. However, the Russian folk song was ever popular among the Russian peasant folk. Mrs. Ashley also told of the great work accomplished by the five great artists: Borodin, Liadov, Cui, Balikireff and Rimsky-korsikoff. Descriptions of the best known instruments, the demura and balalaika, and of the composers was given. The last three numbers played were "Humoresque," "Polka" and "Prelude No. 5."

Correspondence

General Tinge Not Concerned in "Greater Hankow Plan"

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

This is to inform you that I am neither connected with, nor have any knowledge of, the alleged negotiations for a loan of £10,000,000 "for the development of a Greater Hankow" which was reported on page 444 of your REVIEW of May 17. Please publish this letter in your next issue.

GENERAL W. S. Y. TINGE.

Office of Acting Director-General,
Peking-Hankow Railway,
Peking, May 23, 1919.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The So-called Democracy of America

From the "Tsinan Jih Pao," published in the Chinese language by Japanese interests in Shantung province, China.

It often happens that certain phrases become current in the world and men catch up and repeat these phrases and so imagine themselves in the forefront of the new movement. A little while ago "Imperialism" held sway but now it has given place to "Democracy." In its day the Imperialistic idea dominated the whole world and, not to mention Germany, even the United States of America came under its influence. Former President Roosevelt adopted Imperialism as his creed and regarded the strengthening of the army and the extension of territory as the most important requirements of his country. The idea which is gaining currency in the world to-day is Democracy and it is being spread into all countries by an active propaganda originating in America. Mr. Wilson, the American President, uses it as the foundation of the League of Nations which he advocates as the means of reducing armaments securing the rights of humanity and ensuring everlasting peace. What great and noble words are these! Shallow people do not stop to reason out whether a thing is right or wrong, good or bad, but imagining that they are filled with the spirit of America they rush to the support of this theory singing the praises of America and hailing Mr. Wilson as the savior of the world. The evils of democracy are that it destroys the national idea, elevates the white races' and spreads the Christian religion. It is pro-American and anti-Japanese and makes men rebellious to civil or military authority. Worst of all it causes men to forget the land of their birth. We do not lay stress on the idea of nationalism to the total exclusion of democracy. We also dislike official power and the military hierarchy but we decline to join the ranks of the pro-Americans. For in spite of it's dislike nevertheless we refuse to believe that democracy is the way to secure universal peace. Our reasons are as follows:

Under the specious guise of democracy and equality America hopes to secure the leadership of the League of Nations. By expanding the Monroe Doctrine she strives to establish control over the continents of Europe and Asia, and in order to establish her supremacy in the Pacific she extends her power in China and Russia. She joins with England to boycott Japan and stir up trouble in China. By advocating the right of self-determination and preaching equality and fraternity she incited the Koreans to revolt. From Hawaii and the Philippines the Americans stretch out their poisonous talons to the Far East. By increasing their navy they aim at the hegemony of the Pacific as a step towards world power. Believing in Mr. Wilson's theories of democracy and equality men are dreaming of a new world order and are tricked by the clever speeches of British and American politicians. Alas, the pity of it! Let me put this question. America took the lead in advocating reduction of armaments and abolition of conscription, but why does she not reduce her own navy instead of planning to increase it? She advocates the right of self-determination but why does she not set free Hawaii, the Philippines and her other dependencies? She preaches equality and fraternity but why does she ill-treat the Indians, the

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

original owners of America, and plan their extinction? Thus do their acts belie their words. He who invents such false words to entrap all the nations of the world is the common enemy of mankind. From ancient times the nation that lacked the will to fight inevitably perished. The nation that relies on empty words and neglects military preparations is in great peril, and those who have no real strength indulge in empty words. Let the Chinese people reflect on this! Germany, relying on military power, fiercely wished to conquer the whole world, and America, by the cunning device of democratic ideals, strives to dominate the whole world. Their objects are the same. Ferocity, however, is recognised at a glance and men fear the evil that may come of it, so that although the military power of Germany raised her for a time to the first place among nations the whole world combined to attack her and reduced her to a state of impotence from which she cannot rise again. But a cunning man is welcomed as a friend and men do not perceive that there is any evil to be feared. If any man in China sees the danger and warns his countrymen they treat him as a fool and a reptile and a pro-Japanese. They even abuse him as a traitor who sells his country and revile and persecute him to the uttermost. This is, alas! a difficult juncture for brave and honest men. Who that has eyes to see and ears to hear can preserve a discreet silence in order to save his own skin? Rather for your country's sake endure reproach and incur danger but speak out. Alas! it is difficult in these days for the brave and honest man to steer his course.

"Kiachow is None of our Business"

From the "Central China Post" (British)

As to Kiaochow: how comes it to be our business to secure that China gets it back again? The place was taken by Japan from Germany, when the countries were at war. China duly signed a document agreeing that Japan should have it, while we promised China nothing whatever in this connection. We understand that the district when Germany got it was of no particular value, and now it is netted with good roads, the hills are planted with trees, a splendid harbor has been constructed, and a fine town built. If it is returned to the Chinese, those roads will be neglected till no longer usable, the trees will speedily be cut down to cook rice, and the town will become an ordinary, filthy, neglected native city. Should anyone have a doubt about this, a little inspection of what is going on in the S. A. D., or a look at such roads—barely a mile and a half in all—as the Chinese control in this center, will remove those doubts. Under the Japanese the Kiaochow district would be kept up, and it is all to the interest of foreigner and native alike that it should be. Then why should we oblige the Chinese when they take every chance which offers of disobliging us? Take the little incident at Chikungshan where the Chinese will not allow a much-needed transport company to operate for apparently no other reason than that it would be a great convenience to the foreigners who have to go and come from that place. Or it may be for the still more discreditable reason that the contractor has not handed out a sufficient amount of "squeeze." If we saw the Chinese eager to maintain in good working order the railroads we have built for them, to remove all the restrictions with which they hamper trade, and to permit the foreigner to have such conveniences and spaces as are necessary for him to live a healthy life in an alien climate: or if they were anxious to cultivate friendly relations with us, then there would be a call on us to play the friendly part. But as matters stand to act on the native motto: *Go gu go, ni gu ni, wo gu wo* (each look out for each, you look out for you, I look out for me), promises the best results for the time being.

U. S. to Ask Reparation For "Tientsin Incident"

From the "North China Star" (American)

Full reparation, and an apology by Japan will be asked for by the United States government before the Tientsin affair is declared a closed incident, if facts so far brought out by the investigation are fully confirmed. Officials in Washington are devoting considerable attention to the case in a quiet way and expect the matter to be properly adjusted by the Japanese. The prospect of the Tokio government making full amends in accordance with the dictates of civilization and international law is causing Washington to refrain from all publicity in the matter. Only in case Japan declines to do her full duty and render justice will the facts be given to the public officially. The opinion in Washington is that the Japanese government will make every effort to properly punish all of the offenders. It is felt that the United States government must make it clear that full protection is to be extended to American citizens and American soldiers no matter how far away from home they may be. This does not mean that if Americans are shown to have been in the wrong their offenses will be condoned but it does mean that they are to be given the same protection which they would be accorded in their own country. Official Washington hopes that little more will be heard of the Tientsin affair and that Japan will see to it that international law is respected by its nationals in the future.

The Japanese

From the "China Mail of Hongkong" (British)

Very well. If they must have it they shall have it, and if they ask for it they'll get it. The *China Mail* has tried so hard to be fair, and to keep a level head over matters that others are discussing passionately, that it has actually been accused of being pro-Japanese. The criticisms of people who cannot read, who cannot attach plain meanings to plain words, do not worry us. We mention them in support of our contention that no one ought now to turn round and accuse us of being prejudiced against the Japanese on the strength of the comments that follow. The decent Japanese will understand that it is not them we dislike, but the swashbuckling bunch of swollen-headed barbarians who seem to run their foreign policy and their newspapers for them. We have abstained from reading Japanese newspaper comments for a long time because they make us puke, and fill us with violent hatred—a passion we regard as unwholesome. Here, for example, is a paper called *Hochi*, which must be conducted by brazen-faced monkeys, to judge by its impudent references to that great and good man Woodrow Wilson. The *Hochi*, which might just as well be called the *Hootchy-Kootchy*, accuses President Wilson of double dealing. Double dealing is a nice accusation to come from Japanese, whose sincerity is more than suspected nowadays. According to this spiteful little *Hootchy-Kootchy*, Mr. Wilson is "employing agents for plotting in various countries." This is a lie, a Japanese lie, and the creature who made it would not recognize the truth if he were ever to meet it face to face. With that accursed chauvinism that makes men mad, the *Hochi* is

splenetic over the Japanese failure to get their "racial equality" clause into the League of Nations covenant. Attentive readers of the *China Mail* know what are our views on that. We said it was a concession that should have been gracefully granted. But what we think, and what President Wilson is in a position to do, are two different things. We are tired of talking about it. The position has been carefully and elaborately explained, but when once a beggar gets on horseback he must ride to the devil. The Japanese are thither bound, it seems, pell-mell and helter-skelter. The success of their war against a decadent enemy has given them an exaggerated idea of their puissance. That *bushido* of theirs is own cousin to the swashbuckling chivalry of medieval Europe which Mark Twain so justifiably rididuled. Their arrogance now assumes an irritating front. The *Hochi*, by the way, accuses President Wilson of intolerable arrogance. The conceited little pot sneers at the blackness of the kettle, which is, after all, a solid copper kettle, clean and bright. The presumption of it is sickening, and the mischief behind it would be a matter for dismay if we were not now assured that it is impotent. Almost we are persuaded that mob passions may once in a while be excusable, when we look around and see how little loved or respected these people have become. Unless they take thought, unless the reasonable element in the Japanese nation asserts itself more, and muzzles its firebrands, its more cantankerous and bellicose representatives, there is serious trouble coming to the nation. The general public does not discriminate. It notes the offensive protuberances of insular conceit and arrogance, it feels the pin-pricks, and it ascribes all indiscriminately to "the Japanese," as if they had one head which it could cut off. Those extrusive phenomena have been too frequent and too gross of late years.

Interesting, If True!

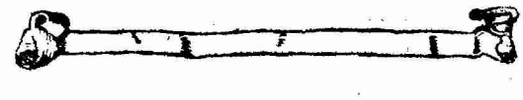
From a letter signed "Julien Roy" in the "Hongkong Daily Mail" (British)

In the past the *China Mail* has actually been accused of being pro-Japanese. One might expect a remark like that from a third-rate American too ignorant or prejudiced to tolerate a world beyond his own boundaries or a race beyond his own politics. But since when must a Britisher fear being accused of being *pro* any nation with which the Empire is in alliance? And why, pray, shall not Japanese papers accuse President Wilson or any other American ruler from Hearst up, of double dealing when a large and powerful section of the American press open their columns to deliberate anti-Japanese propaganda? Is it the American editor who is to be always free to kick and the Japanese editor free only to bow and praise the quality of American boots? The Americans continually belittle the Japanese and impute official dishonesty to their statesmen. What about the paid anti-Japanese propaganda on the China coast? Would MILLARD'S REVIEW for instance permit a fair, good word for the Japanese in its columns? Would it fail to give prominence to every bad report that can be made up against them? You know it would not. And probably you also know that the same yellow fund in America which supports an anti-British press there also supports an anti-Japanese press on both sides of the Pacific. And you assume to say that it is a lie, and a Japanese lie (which I suppose is *pidgin* for damn-lie) to allege that President Wilson is "employing agents for plotting in various countries." Just what does that mean? Is not every trade agent and diplomatic officer, whether public or secret, plotting for his government in whatever country he operates? May there not be more or less legitimate plotting—that is legitimate in a political sense? Anyone with half an eye can locate secret American agents almost anywhere in China. Are the Japanese to be blamed for supposing that they come under instructions from the American government? Of course, those of the more virulent type are German or Bolshevik propagandists. But the Japanese only know them as Americans.

China's Attitude Toward the Allies

From the "Peking Leader" (Chinese)

It is not for us to apportion the blame on the Allies, either individually or collectively but the Chinese people cannot be expected to take this gross injustice sitting down or uncomplainingly. To be bullied and browbeaten by a "friendly" neighbor is a misfortune, but to be deserted by friends and comrades in the hour of accounting is, to say the least, a victim of infidelity. Fettered by the shackles of their mutual secret compacts England, France and Italy may have plausible ground for supporting Japan's claims, since they are mutually interdependent on one another; but in the case of the United States the position is entirely different. It was she who urged this country to join in her protest against German submarinism, and it was her that this country promised to follow. For in China's Note of reply to Washington, it was stated: "All countries are interested in seeing wars become as rare as possible Consequently China cannot but show satisfaction with the view of the government and people of the United States of America who declare themselves ready, and even eager, to cooperate when the war is over, by all proper means to assure the respect of the principle of the equality of nations, whatever their power may be, and to relieve them of the peril of wrong and violence. China is ready to join her efforts with theirs for the attainment of such results which can only be obtained through the help of all." Above all, it is President Wilson who has done most by his public utterances to encourage the Chinese people to hope that their rights, like those of other small and weak nations, will be recognised, in order that the world shall truly be made safe for democracy. Under the circumstances, America at least should have stood by this country to the last. It is true that the President and his confreres did stand by the Chinese delegates as long as they could; unfortunately they, too, wavered when the supreme test came. We thought we saw much more than a mere glimmer of hope when President Wilson made known his attitude in regard to Fiume and we hoped that he would similarly stand firm in regard to Shantung, but it seems now that those hopes were premature. This perhaps will be the greatest disappointment; for, in the words of the Chinese delegation's protest against the Shantung decision already reported in these columns, "If there is a reason for the Council to stand firm on the question of Fiume, there would seem to be all the more reason to uphold the claim of China relating to Shantung, which includes the future welfare of 36 million souls and the highest interests of peace in the Far East."



The Opportunity for American Piece Goods in China

THE present Chinese boycott against all things Japanese has again aroused an interest in the possibilities for selling American cotton goods in China. Before the war, Great Britain easily led the world in the sale of this material to China, but because of shipping difficulties and other war reasons, the Japanese have been able to make great inroads into this business. The recent decision of the English manufacturers of cotton goods to send a commission to China for the purpose of investigating the market for British piece goods in China shows the importance which that country places on this market. In view of the awakened interest on the part of American dealers in this merchandise, the following article by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, printed in the U. S. Commerce Reports for April 22 is timely:

"Chinese cotton experts state that the demand for American cotton goods will advance in the post-war period only if American manufacturers adopt fundamental changes in their method of dealing with Chinese wholesale dealers. The stocks now held by dealers here are but a fractional part of the amount ordinarily held in the trade here. The falling off in the sales of American cotton goods is due mainly to the keen competition on the part of Japanese manufacturers, who have gradually absorbed the business of American cotton goods in China. Secondly, American agents have subjected the Chinese dealers to too keen competition among themselves by selling the same brands of goods to many firms. In the case of English agents the sale of one chop or brand is confined to one dealer, so that there are no two agents in this country selling similar brands of cloth. This procedure is best adapted to the market, for it has enabled many Chinese capitalists to push the sale of English cloth, since they are sure to get buyers in the interior at their own prices. In the past the foreign houses in China handling American cloths did their best to give the native distributors the necessary encouragement by confining certain mill brands to certain dealers, but in this they were not supported by mills and their agents in America, who would sell the same brands to any buyer. This made competition so keen that practically every distributor of American cloth lost money on purchases made. Further, American agents may find it very difficult to compete successfully against the Japanese, who are able, by the establishment of local plants, to produce low-priced goods and to follow the market. These Japanese mills use 20 per cent American cotton and 80 per cent Chinese and Indian cotton, thus being dependent on the price of American and Indian cotton. Chinese buyers, however, are beginning to appreciate the superiority of the quality of American cotton goods and are looking to the wearing qualities in making their purchases. This is especially true in Manchuria, and lends hope to the possibility of the resumption of American cotton-goods trade in that market which formerly took millions of dollars worth of American cottons.

"There are only 300 bales of American gray shirtings in pieces of 12 pounds in the market to-day. There are no stocks of American shirtings in pieces of 11½ or 12 pounds; no gray shirtings in pieces of 12, 13 or 14 pounds, or of drills in 12 to 14 pounds, or jeans of 8½ to 11 pounds. There are ample stocks of all these cloths in the hands of Japanese dealers, except the 14 pound gray shirting which they cannot make. Some of the big retail stores have in stock American cloths of many descriptions, but only for special customers. The difference in cost between American and Japanese cloth is between one and two taels per piece. When shipping opportunities become more favorable and freights to the Orient lower, it will still be possible to import American piece goods into China provided the prices are kept within the limit of competitive sales. American cloths are of excellent quality and liked by the Chinese, but Chinese merchants are now compelled to deal in Japanese goods because they cannot get American goods at the price required by the majority of their customers. The American manufacturers, so the Chinese dealers state, would profit by following the British method of confining the sales of certain brands to certain dealers. Good opportunities await American capitalists who are willing to operate cotton mills in China and produce the brand of goods to suit the local market at competing prices."

Forging Labels on Japanese Products

According to evidence given in the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning, May 29, Japanese condensed milk has been camouflaged by American labels as an attempt to escape the boycott on Japanese goods now being launched in Shanghai by the Chinese. Tsau Yoong-ling, a Chinese broker and shroff to a Japanese concern, was charged with the forgery of wrappers and labels for condensed milk. Large quantities of the Japanese condensed milk were sold to a Chinese dealer in Kiangsi province and the dealer, after citing the boycott movement, proceeded to have printed some 8,000 or so labels and wrappers purporting to be of the Borden's Condensed Milk Co., of New York, which were to be applied to the proscribed Japanese goods. The labels are now in the hands of the police and the defendant has been fined $500.

Japanese Negotiating for Kirin-Kwainei Railway Loan

The Industrial Bank, Tokio, representing the Banking Group for investment on the Asiatic Continent, is now negotiating with the Chinese government concerning the conclusion of the principal agreement of the Kirin-Kwainei Railway loan. The survey of the proposed railway route has not yet been completed, and there is a wide difference of views *re* the conditions, etc., between the Banking Group and China. The negotiation is dragging on at a snail's pace. *Apropos* of the above, Mr. Hijikata, president of the bank, stated that the total length of the proposed route was 260 miles, the aggregate amount of loan being Yen 60,000,000, and that, as the periods for the conclusion of the principal agreements of the proposed four railways in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and the Kaomi-Hsuchow and Tsinan-Shunte Railways have already expired, the negotiations for their conclusion would be opened in succession upon the solution of the Kirin-Kwainei Railway loan problem. Mr. Hijikata, president of the Industrial Bank, Tokio, stated that the scope of the investment by the Quadruple Financing Group for China to be newly

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: — —

Philippine Education	Manila, P. I.
Denniston and Sullivan, 11a Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 11 The Bund	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 18 Peking Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company	Kuling.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientain, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

organized was discussed at the Founders' Conference at Paris, that the American side had expressed their desire to underwrite single-handedly all the political and ecomic loans, but Japan, Great Britain and France would oppose the American proposal, that as the political loans only would not serve the purpose of developing China's industrial resources and narrow down the sphere of investment, the railway and mining loans would be added to the political loans, and that the United States had hoped to transfer all the existing Chinese loans to the new Group, but that the above-mentioned three Powers would hardly accept such infringements upon their acquired rights.—*From the "Manchuria Daily News" (Japanese) for May 20, 1919.*

Seattle and San Francisco Compete For Foreign Trade

So many reports have been published to the effect that Seattle has a larger foreign commerce than San Francisco it is but right that this misstatement be corrected, according to a recent announcement of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce therefore gives the following figures compiled from government sources. The Customs District of San Francisco includes three ports, *viz*: San Francisco (including Oakland), Eureka and Port San Luis. The Customs District of Washington comprises twenty ports, *viz*: Seattle, Aberdeen, Anacortes, Bellingham, Blain, Chopaka, Danville, Everett, Ferry, Friday Harbor, Laurier, Molson, Northport, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Roche Harbor, South Bend, Spokane, Sumas and Tacoma. To properly interpret the figures as given for the Washington Customs District it is well to note the distance between Seattle and some of the other ports as follows: Northport is 468 miles, Spokane 339 miles, Blaine 119 miles, Sumas 128 miles, Bellingham 97 miles, Tacoma 38 miles and Everet 33 miles from that city. The following are the imports and exports for the year ending December 31, 1918:

	Imports	Exports	Total
Seattle	$215,198,466	$191,281,673	$404,480,139
Tacoma	58,479,737	82,525,497	141,005,234
Blaine	11,925,504	13,334,135	25,259,639
Sumas	4,123,233	4,976,577	9,099,810
All other	11,263,196	4,072,896	15,336,092
Total	$300,990,136	$296,190,778	$597,180,914

It will be seen that Seattle did only 72 per cent of the imports and 65 per cent of the exports. During the same period San Francisco imported and exported:

More than Seattle	$245,524,209	$210,562,365	$456,086,574
	$ 30,325,733	$ 19,280,672	$ 49,606,425

British Motor Cars

The visit of Major Goddard to the East, to which we recently referred in these columns, is full of possibilities. Major Goddard, who comes not only as the representative of the Association of British Motor & Allied Manufacturers Ld., but of the Overseas Trade Department of the British government, is undertaking an overseas tour in the interests of the British motor industry, and has just left Singapore on his way through. Java, Australasia, China and Japan are to be visited and it is hoped the result will be to re-establish in the East the British motor trade which has suffered seriously by reason of Britain's manufacturing resources being monopolized by war work. Writing on the subject, the *Straits Times* says that Singapore roads are alive with American cars owing to this fact; and this statement, of course, applies equally to Shanghai and neighboring places where British interests are involved. During the greater part of the war, America was practically the only source of supply, but there seems no reason—even taking into consideration the good start of American competitors, the low price at which they place cars on the market and the comparative ease with which spare parts can be obtained locally—why the British maker should not successfully surmount American competition. The trend of British motor manufacture in future will be particularly directed towards standardization, and this is of the utmost importance if the mission is to obtain its object. Britons interested in the industry should be prepared to place suggestions before Major Goddard should his tour include a visit to Shanghai.—*From the "North China Daily News."*

China's 1918 Foreign Trade Highest on Record

The Chinese Maritime Customs report on China's foreign trade for 1918 was issued during the week. Due to a number of causes, chiefly those arising out of the war, a decrease of nearly two million haikwan taels in shown in the duties collected. The figures for 1918 are HK. Tls. 36,345,044.85 as against HK. Tls. 38,189,428.78. In value of trade, however, 1918 was the highest on record, showing HK. Tls. 1,040,776,-113, an increase of HK. Tls. 28,325,709 for the previous year. For Shanghai the total value of foreign trade was HK. Tls. 416,258,750, as against HK. Tls. 407,440,649 for the previous year.

The number of vessels entered and cleared from the different ports, including Chinese vessels of foreign type owned by Chinese and sailing under the Chinese flag and junks of Chinese type, built and owned by Chinese, amounted to 193,567 of 80,247,-706 tons, showing a decrease of 19,906 vessels, and a decrease of 6,659,343 tons. Not counting Chinese shipping and junks, Great Britain as to numbers and tonnage, was the largest, Japan came next, followed by America, Russia, Holland and France.

The comparative figures on China's foreign trade for the principal foreign Powers follows:

Great Britain (excluding Canada, Australia, India and Hongkong) Hk. Tls. 75,154,882, as against Hk. Tls. 78,078,894 in 1917.

France, Hk. Tls. 32,038,535 as against Hk. Tls. 27,845,239 for 1917.

Italy, Hk. Tls. 9,991,154. as against Hk. Tls. 4,373,823 for 1917.

Japan, Hk. Tls. 402,252,606, as against Hk. Tls. 327,440,710 in 1917.

United States, Hk. Tls. 135,820,249, as against Hk. Tls. 155,747,006.

Hongkong (these are largely transshipments to and from other countries) Hk. Tls. 279,179,837, as against Hk. Tls. 274,445,434 for 1917.

The Customs review of foreign trade conditions for the year follows:

The numerous disabilities due to the Great War in Europe, which had hampered trade in China during the preceding three years, continued in full force in 1918, with a steady tendency to increase both in number and in baneful effect. The available tonnage grew less and less by continuous withdrawals for war service of both ocean liners and coasting steamers. Freight rates thereupon naturally soared higher and higher. Prices of such goods as could

still be obtained in Europe and America rose to figures which, in spite of the high exchange, often made the laid-down cost prohibitive for the China market. And the many restrictions of belligerent governments with regard both to imports and exports were not alone maintained, but reenforced and so vastly augmented in number and scope that it became well-nigh impossible to do business at all in many lines of trade.

The outbreak of Bolshevism throughout Russia and her dominions caused the virtual extinction of Russian credit and cut off all transactions with the largest market for China's tea production. Even the border trade between Manchuria and Siberia was stopped for a while by an embargo put forth by the Chinese government, at the desire of the Allied Powers, while their troops were turning the Bolsheviks out of Siberia.

And amidst the uproar of a world in arms China herself was bleeding internally from civil strife, which tortured and partly laid waste some of the largest and fairest provinces in the land. Brigandage of a very serious nature—so serious at times as actually to stop railway traffic—was a scourge in many sections.

Another calamity came in the first months of the year, when an epidemic of pneumonic plague, traveling rapidly southward from Mongolia, penetrated the provinces of Shansi, Chihli and Shantung, and even reac hed as far south as Nanking. The strong preventive measures adopted by the government, seconded by foreign cooperation at the railheads of Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai, probably served to check the spread of the disease which disappeared with the arrival of warm weather. The loss of life from the epidemic was heavy, but the detriment to trade was not very extensive. The year was otherwise singularly free from great calamities, such as widespread floods, drought or famine, from one or all of which China is wont to suffer in one or more sections of its vast domain. Indeed, the seasons appear to have been propitious and crops abundant, producing an unusually high degree of prosperity and well-being almost everywhere except in the areas immediately affected by the civil war.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary and grievous drawbacks under which nearly all mercantile transactions had to labor, the value of the direct foreign trade of China for 1918 was the highest on record, the total being Hk. Tls. 1,040,776,113, and an increase of Hk. Tls. 28,325,709 over that for 1917. Though this result was due to the universal advance in prices and in spite of extensive shrinkage in the quantities of merchandise handled, it yet serves as striking evidence of the vigor and elasticity of China's trade. Further, it serves as an earnest of the development that may be looked for with the return of peace and normal conditions the world over.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The U. S. Commerce Reports for April 8 contained an extensive article dealing with the paper industry of Japan.

The Standard Oil steamer s. s. *Tuscalosa* sailed from New York on April 23 bound for China with a cargo consisting of 3,000,000 gallons of kerosene. According to the *New York Commercial*, there is now an unprecedented demand in America for illuminating and fuel oils.

During 1918 condensed milk to the amount of $4,077,606 was imported into Hongkong, China. Of this amount $3,611,500 came from America and $466,106 came from other countries. The increase in the consumption of condensed milk among the Chinese of South China is very noticeable, according to a recent report of George E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong.

Among the matters mentioned at the annual meeting of the Kapala Islands Rubber Estates Ltd., held in Shanghai May 23, by G. Grayrigge, the chairman, in his address to the shareholders was that the overdraft of the company at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, which is guaranteed by E. S. Kadoorie, stood at Tls. 87,494.42 and, therefore, the financial position of the company could not be considered satisfactory. This company suffered the same depression as rubber companies generally.

Hall & Holtz Ltd., which conducts a department store business in Shanghai, held its annual meeting May 27, J. D. Clarke presiding. This company has decided to discontinue the sale of provisions but intends to extend its bakery, among other things giving special attention to the manufacture of biscuits and crackers. The chairman in his speech referred to the fact that the overdraft with the bakers amounted to $245,618.84, and although the net profits for the year amounted to $66,321,81, the directors would not recommend a dividend to be paid.

A dividend of Tls. 0.50 on shares having a par value of £1 was declared at the annual meeting of the Tebong Rubber & Tapioca Estates Ltd. held in Shanghai May 22. R. Macgregor, who presided, mentioned in his speech that there had been a tremendous shortage of labor all through the Malay Peninsula. The output for the year had fallen short of the estimate by £28,250. After providing for the dividend and the bonus to the manager, there was a net surplus of Tls. 78,210.72 represented by either cash or stocks of rubber.

Canton, China, now has four large department stores, according to Albert W. Pontius, American Consul. They are: The Sun Company, Wing On Company, Chen Kwong Company and Sincere Company. In 1913 the Sincere Company handled a total business of $800,000, with a profit of about $50,000. In 1914 the business increased to $1,550,000 with a profit of $100,000 and in the three following years the business ran as follows: 1915, $1,860,000; 1916, $2,200,000; 1917, $3,150,000 and in 1918 the gross sales exceeded $4,000,000. The Sun Company, which opened for business in January 1919, is now said to be doing a trade that exceeds $10,000 daily.

New Books and Publications

America in 1918

The American Year Book, a Record of Events and Progress, 1918, edited by Francis G. Wickware, B.A., B.Sc. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company, 1919. Shanghai: Chinese-American Publishing Company. Mex. $4.90.

The American in the Far East with a taste for following public affairs and with a desire to keep up with the events in his home country is dependent upon two sorts of books. He may read reasoned and carefully thought out presentations of what has gone on in America long after the event. In this case his information is selected and presented with some logic and in such a way as to be intelligible. On the other hand he may go in for a statistical year book

Our Announced Policy

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. D. APPLETON & CO. 29 Canton Rd. SHANGHAI

Est'd 1916.

Is to provide books at *reasonable* prices for a moderate profit. Write for lists or information.

Your Prospective Customers
are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. This valuable reference book free. Write for it.
Send Them Sales Letters
You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for free instructive booklet, "Value of Sales Letters."
ROSS-GOULD
Mailing
Lists St. Louis

or two and with the help of these and a few magazines endeavor to come to his own conclusions as to what is going on in America. It has been remarked that you can tell what magazine an American reads by listening to his comments on public affairs. The trouble with the statistical year book which is all statistics is that there is no selection and no logical presentation. It is usually consulted to settle points in a heated after dinner argument.

The American Year Book combines as well as any publication can the good points of the carefully written book and those of the uninterpreted statistical abstract. It gives the statistics but it gives them in the proper setting and with an indispensible minimun of intelligent interpretation. The American Year Book is a book of interpreted statistics and of logically arranged facts about the United States that is a history of each year. It is a valuable supplement to the weekly magazine, indeed it might be called an annual magazine and it is a valuable supplement to the cold and uninviting catalog of facts and figures that the usual year book presents.

One is tempted to review the book in true journalistic style by propounding in a headline manner, Do you know that...? and then setting down a sample set of facts such as the following. The Webb Act of interest to all American Corporations who do a foreign business was passed in 1918. A "foreign exchange" bank under the Federal Reserve system has been proposed and is being pushed. Thirty-one cities in the United States adopted the "city manager" plan in 1918. Twenty-six cities adopted the "commission" form of government. There was a real postal surplus in the United States in 1918. The famous fourteen points were enunciated in 1918.

Information upon all these will be found in the Year Book, as well as many other things such as General Pershing's report upon the American Expeditionary Forces, information about the recently purchased Virgin Islands, a brief note of legal decisions of general interest, and other things down to a belated echo from the famous "discovery" of the North Pole by Cook.

The preface of the Year Book says that it is written with students in mind and it certainly covers the various sciences as no other general year book does.

Another significant statement in the preface is that in the last two years more space has been given to foreign affairs than was customary before. This is a hopeful sign. The book could be improved by having the section that deals with China a little more carefully written.

The American Year Book can be heartily recommended to every American in the Far East and to every man of whatever country who wants a record of contemporary progress in America. To spend so much time in praising a year book may seem to indicate a strange sort of enthusiasm but the book is of constant use to the writer and it deserves the confidence and the use of all.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: T. J. Whitaker, Shantung; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Bugbee, Seattle; E. P. Cowen, Tungchow; E. B. Wilcos, Portland; Mrs. N. S. Wilcos; Doncaster, Vancouver; F. J. Tew, Manila; Capt. J. H. Bos; Marquis T. Meyeda; Hemmi; Mrs. E. Gardner, New York; C. A McDonough, Manila; Capt. Spiegelberg, Peking; H. H. Philbrick; J. L. Booneman, Hongkong; W. J. Kenyon; Mr. and Mrs. B. Long, Tientsin; D. L. Anderson; H. Wilf, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brookman; Mrs. M. L. Bobbins; Mrs. and Mrs. Lowenstein; Miss F. E. Wilson, New York; Miss A. L. Wilson; Mrs. J. Gaylord; Miss M. W. Fowler; Miss H. Bodine; Miss E. Pasckell; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. M. Grylls; F. E. Marble, Boston; W. A. Mitchell, Tsinan; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Long, New York; Mrs. J. B. Haggin; Miss A. Gallagher, New York; Miss A. Nicholson; New York; Mrs. A. Isenberg, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hick, San Francisco; Mrs. Geo. Mooser, Honkong; Miss G. Mooser; C. E. Harord, Hankow; F. H. Van Leer, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hayes, Hongkong; H. A. Xiques, Manila; H. F. Everett, Manila; E. L. Matheson; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Weed, Boston; Dr. Orr; C. A. Clark, Manila; Miss E. C. J. Peters, Teintsin; J. B. Andrews, Tokio; H. Wickers; Mrs. G. T. Sargent; R. Young, Hongkong; H. E. Vaile, Hongkong; H. E. G. Munford, Tsinanfu; M. P. J. Walsh, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reiss; Mrs E. Bourne; Metcalf; Mrs. W. A. Courtis, California; W. A. Courtie; Mrs. L. E. Wood.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs Hinsmay, Hongkong; J. H. Goldberg, Hangkong; Macariton, Hankow; Mrs. S. P. Chen, Peking; J. H. Wichen, Peking; Molyneax, England; G. Elder, Nanking; W. S. Kelly, Chingkiang; Capt and Mrs. Nish; Salner, Hongkong; Leiftingh; J. A. Baldini; P. Rantenfeld; M. Joyce; H. J. Bomfort; Woodward; Cassin; K. Kobata, Japan; Mrs. J. Blum, California; E. C. Koufman; D. Clayton; Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. J. Reis and child; J. A. Baer; J. F. Burt; W. F. Wenyon; Mrs. E. V. Bergen, Hongkong; W. Matson, Hongkong. Dr. T. B. Grantm Changsha; F. C. Allin, Hongkong; W. K. Kennedy, Hongkong; Capt. A. W. Riley, Hongkong; K. Porter, Mukden; P. M. Davis, Harbin; Mrs. Browne; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Strickland and children, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Westnenk; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Berzuye; A. D. Bell; Mrs. Scott and children; T. Ahlsand, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Winslan and child; Mr. and Mrs. H. Beeson, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Hangchow; Rose H. Edwards, Local; L. Simpson, Calcutta; R. C. Blackie, Calcutta; O. C. Kinch, Hangchow; G. F. Dalton, Hangchow; P. Polever, Hankow; Mrs. R. S. Blumenthal, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Cornaby, Hankow; Miss Helen Boyd, Japan; Miss C. A. Todd, Japan; Miss M. E. Mander, Japan; Mrs. A. M. Greenfield, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. J. Rose, Ningpo; Lieut. and Mrs. Hael, Chungking; Roderic C. Penfield, Peking; Frederic Crowther, New York; Mrs. Wm. Beatte, South Carolina; Peny Beattie, South Carolina; E. B. Temple, San Francisco; Alfred Kohlberg, New York; C. Miller; A. N. Mulcaby; A. S. McMirch; C. M. Low; Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tong, Tieutsin; Lee Parker, Changchun; G. F. Dee, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Buckley, New York.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

May 23, 1919; Cause No. 709; Hsai Chin On v. The Barkley Company, Inc.; writ of execution.

„ 23, „ Cause No. 710; Liddell Bros. & Co., v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; writ of execution.

„ 23, „ Cause No. 779; King Tai Shing v. Leong Poon; summons.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 780; In re Estate of Orin Stewart Cunningham, deceased; report of death; inventory; petition; deposition; letters of administration.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 780; In re Estate of Orin Stewart Cuningham, deceased; bond of administrator.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Miller Wilkinson, deceased; inventory.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; motion; stipulation.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 771; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

Hearings:

May 19, 1919; Cause No. 776; United States v. Wallace; arraignment.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.; on motion.

„ 28-29, „ Cause No. 776; United States v. Wallace; trial.

Judgments and Orders:

May 24, 1919; Cause No. 780; In re Estate of Orin Stewart Cunningham, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; dismissed as per stipulation for settlement at defendants costs.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 771; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 704; In re Last Will and Testament of Francis Stanley, deceased; directing partial distribution.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

(*Continued from last week*)

The attention of all American Consuls, members of the Bar and others interested in the draft of these Rules appearing in this and previous issues of MILLARD'S REVIEW is invited and any comment, suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed at any time before the promulgation of said Rules.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

Sec. 56. **Interpleader.** If, in an action to recover personal property it is demanded by a third person, the court may, on defendant's motion and showing that such demand is without collusion, and on notice to the adverse party and to such person, order the latter substituted in place of the defendant who shall be discharged from liability on condition of delivering the property or its value in accordance with the court's order (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 37; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862).

For an example of the use of this remedy see Jaques v. Dawes, 3 Neb. (Unof.) 752, 92 N. W. 570.

Sec. 57. **Intervention.** Any person who has or claims an interest in the subject matter of litigation, in the success of either of the parties or against both, may, before trial, become a party to the action by joining in the plaintiff's claim or the defendant's resistance or by demanding relief adverse to both (Id. sec. 41.)

c. Representation

Sec. 58. **Numerous Persons** having similar interests in the subject matter, may, by leave of court, be represented by one or more, who may sue or defend in behalf of all (Id. sec. 39; American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 16).

Sec. 59. **Unascertained or Unborn.** The court may also appoint in an action a representative of an unascertained or unborn person, or class, who shall be bound by the judgment therein (Id. sec. 17).

Sec. 60. **Decedents.** Such a representative may also be named, upon such notice as the court may deem proper, of a deceased person who was interested in the subject matter but for whose estate no regular personal representative has been appointed; and such estate shall thereupon be bound by the proceedings (Id. sec. 18).

Sec. 61. **Infants and Insane** persons may sue or defend by their next friends, or guardians, ordinary or *ad litem* (Id. sec. 22).

Sec. 62. **Trustees** [1], guardians, executors, administrators and those expressly so authorized by

1. A person with whom, or in whose name, a contract is made for another's benefit is a trustee of an express trust within the meaning of this section. Id.

statute may, unless otherwise ordered by the court, sue and be sued, in respect to the subject matter of the trust or estate, without joining any of those beneficially interested therein (Id. sec 20. Cf. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. 11, sec 27).

B. PROVISIONS PECULIAR TO PLAINTIFFS

Sec. 63. **Interest.** Every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest except as herein otherwise provided (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 25; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862).

Sec. 64. **Substitution** of another party for a plaintiff whose right to maintain the action is uncertain or non-existent may be made by leave of court (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 14).

Sec. 65. **An Assignee** of a chose in action may sue thereon in his own name without joining the assignor but an assignment thereof *pendente lite* (except of negotiable instruments transferred bona fide for value before maturity) shall not prejudice any existing defense or counterclaim (Id. sec. 14; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 26; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862).

This provision is found in most of the Civil Procedure Codes.

Sec. 66. **An Action for Death by Wrongful Act** may be brought in behalf of the estate by the personal representative of the deceased, or, if the latter was a minor, by the father, mother or guardian (Id. sec. 31; Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, secs. 1302, 1303).

Sec. 67. **An Action for Seduction** may be brought by the injured female herself, if she is of lawful age, or, if not, then by her father, mother or guardian (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, secs. 32, 33; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862).

Sec. 68. **Criminal Prosecutions** must be maintained in the name of the United States (Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess III, Ch. 429, tit. II, sec. 5).

C. PROVISIONS PECULIAR TO DEFENDANTS

Sec. 69. **Who May Be.** Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff or who is a necessary party to the complete determination or settlement of the questions involved therein (Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 38).

Sec. 70. **Persons Liable Severally** on the same obligation or instrument, such as a negotiable one, may all, or any, be joined at plaintiff's option in an action thereon (Id. sec. 34).

Sec. 71. **Alternative Defendants.** Where the plaintiff is uncertain from which of several persons he is entitled to recover, he may join any or all of them as defendants in the alternative, altho right of relief against one may be inconsistent with such right as against another; and defendants joined as liable severally may also be described as liable in the alternative (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, secs. 12, 13).

Sec. 72. **Unknown Defendant.** Whenever the identity of a defendant is unknown he may be sued as the unknown heir, owner, or such other designation as the case may require (Id. sec. 19).

(To be Continued)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ORIN STEWART CUNNINGHAM, Deceased. | Cause No. 780 | Estate No. 295 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROBERT RENE FERNBACH
Administrator,
Newchwang,
China.

May 31, 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES A. SWANSTROM, Deceased. | Cause No. 771 | Estate No. 291 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 31 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of THADDEUS MILLER WILKINSON, Deceased. | Cause No. 772 | Estate No. 292 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 24, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned,

(Mrs) LYDIA A. WILKINSON,
Executrix,
Foochow, China.

May 24, 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of JENNIE LOUISE CODY, Deceased. | Cause No. 773 | Estate No. 293 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 17, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CLARENCE L. FOSTER,
Executor,
American Baptist Foreign
Mission Society,
Yachow, Szechuen, China.

May 17, 1919.